

The seven Quaderi Saints of the Deccan



The tomb of Hazrat Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani

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In the praise of Hazrat Shiek Abdul Quader Jilani



Mausoleum of Hazrat Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani

He was known as the Shah of Baghdad and the Shah of the World.

He was the sheikh, a position that no other person had attained.

He has written many books and his sermons are known. He was not Arab, but he was well-connected in the Arab world.

Oh, Shah of Baghdad, Hafeez is present with his request.

So this book, *Holy Saints of Quaderia*, will shine like a star.

This is a book in which there are pearls of wisdom.

Also, the sermons of the knowledge are world known

Shah of World help to Hafeez for him f his books.

So that it can shine in the world like a star of the sky

In this book, many of his teachings and miracles are there

Due to Allah's grace and Shaik's favour, the book will shine.

This is a small book, but it is full of the sheikh's wise words.

For this reason, it will guide the world towards the right path.

Oh Allah, due to the kindness of the Shah of Baghdad, accepts Hafeez's work and makes this book a source of guidance to all.

Translated by A. Hafeez, Amazon Kindle author

Introduction

In this book, translations of episodes from the Urdu language book **The Seven Quaderi Saints of the Deccan** by **Sufi Moahmmmedi Ismail Quadri Multani Shuttari Firdusi Chisit Saberi** are added, and this book is well known and famous in the Urdu language.

These episodes have been taken from the above old book of Deccan (South India) and in which there are some great achievements of **the seven Quaderi Saints of the Deccan**, which are not yet known to the general public, and special people are added in this book and which are available in a very interesting style, so for this reason, the readers will find great interest and attention in this matter. And for the above, the book's title is given as **The Seven Quaderi Saints of the Deccan** for this book's English edition.

Due to the above facts and details, if the readers start reading the first page of the book and do not stop reading till they reach the last page, some interesting events as well as other great miracles and endeavors of this holy saint are added to this book, and this holy saint passed away from the world many centuries ago.

Even though this is a small book, due to its importance, it is so great due to the coverage of many interesting events and positive information, so it is like an ocean of knowledge and information about **the seven Quaderi Saints of the Deccan**, who passed away from the world upon doing their great endeavours and many hard tasks for the teaching and propagation of the Islamic religion. This work was done in the Deccan area, so this book is a great one, and it will present an ocean of

knowledge for the guidance of people towards the right path of Islam.

To write about this great personality of the Deccan (South India) area, '**The Seven Quaderi Saints of the Deccan**', is not only difficult, but it is a very hard task as he did many great endeavors for the teaching and preaching of mission work as well as for the training of his disciples in Bijjapur, Bidar, and around the Deccan region, and there was no such personality during his time.

Writing about this great Sufi saint and great spiritual master is not only a difficult but also a very difficult task because '**The Seven Quaderi Saints of the Deccan**' was not only a great pious personality of his time in the Deccan (South India), but he was also a great and famous spiritual master; in short, many of them were the Qutubs (highest cadre in spiritual pivot at axis) of his time in the Deccan. For a long time, he was engaged in religious discourses, sermons, and the spiritual training of the people, and he made many great endeavors for the preaching and propagation of Islam in the Deccan and around this region. There was no such personality during his time.

1. Hazrat Haji Harmain Syed Yousuf Quaderi

Hazrat Haji Harmain Syed Yousuf Quaderi's father's name is Hazrat Syed Syed Meran Ahsanuddin Quaderi, and he was born in Himat Sharif in Baghdad in the year 605 Hijiri. As per some tradition, he was one of the first seven Quaderi saints of the Deccan who arrived from Baghdad. His period is near that of his ancestor, Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani R.A. And his holy chain of ancestors belongs to the Shah of Baghdad, Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani, R.A. He was the disciple and caliph of his father.

His geneological link is shown as follows:

Hazrat Haji Harmain Syed Yousuf Quaderi 2. Ibn Syed Ahsanuddin Quaderi caliph, ibn 3. Hazrat Syed Meran Mohammed Sanwa Ahmed Quaderi caliph, ibn 4. Hazrat Meran Syed Abu Nasar

Mohiuddin Quaderi caliph, ibn 5. Hazrat Meran Emaduddin Abi Salah Nasar Quaderi caliph, ibn 6. Hazrat Tajuddin Abdul Razzaq caliph, ibn 7. Hazrat Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani.

There had not been much time since the passing away of Hazrat Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani R.A. from the world at the beginning of the seventh Hijri. Hazrat Haji Harmain Syed Yousuf Quaderi was born in Hamat Sharif on the 7th Ramdan in the 605 Hijri near Baghdad, and since his birth, for a period of 100 years, he has been given spiritual favours by the residents of this mortal world. Among his contemporary holy persons are as follows:

1. Moulana Jalauddin Rumi, 672 Hijri 2. Shaik Saadi Shirazi, 693 Hijri 3. Shaik Farid Eldin Attar, 618 Hijri

Hazrat Haji Harmain Syed Yousuf Quaderi Hamvi was reached in Bharich, Gujrat, from his native place of Baghdad, and from there he was reached in Ahsanabad (Gulberga) during the rule period of the Yadu family in Doulatabad. And he was settled permanently here. During his life period from 605 Hijiri to 705 Hijiri, in the land of North India, he was lightening up the Islamic shine on the sky with the saintliness of the bright light of the Sufi chain. Among them were the following great holy Sufi masters during his period:

Khaja Gharib Nawaz, 633 Hijiri; 2. Khaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki, 635 Hijiri 3. Hazrat Baba Farid Ganj Shaker, 611 Hijiri 4. Hazrt Khaja Maqdam Sabre Kalari 691 Hijiri 5. Khaja Nizamuddin Auliya, 725 Hijiri

The above great Sufi masters were aware of open and hidden secrets, and they were spreading the favours of spiritual rivers and distributing wine from the wine shop of unity of God and love.

But after 15 years of death, Hazrat Haji Harmain Syed Yousuf Hamvi Quaderi, in the year 720 Hijri, was succeeded by Hazrat Khaja Banda Nawaz, who made Deccan an additional capital for the Chisitia chain. And who enlightened the area of Deccan as such? It became the joint capital of the chains of Chistia and Quaderaia in this matter. Both of these spiritual chains have shown different kinds of good results in the Deccan area. In short, Khja Bande Nawaz arrived in the area of Deccan in the year 803 Hijiri after the death of Hazrat Haji Harmain Syed Yousuf Hamvi Quaderi in the year 720 Hijiri, after a period of 98 years.

Hazrat Haji Harmain Syed Yousuf Hamvi Quaderi died in the year 705 Hijiri in Gulberga. And his tomb is found in the locality of Mubarak Shah Bazar in Gulberga, on the backside of the old Jama mosque and on the north side of Yak Khana mosque, in the open area in the deserted place.

And now this area is in the neighbourhood of non-Muslim people. This holy place is in very bad condition and surrounded by bushes. And which is giving me a call as follows:

You have caused me trouble by finding my place.

It was a secret hidden in the chest of the universe.

2. Biography of Hazrat Abdul Quader Yousuf Thani Quaderi

Hazrat Abdul Quader Yousuf Thani Quaderi of Bidar was mentioned by the author of the book 'Miskawat' as being among the seven holy saints of the chain of Quaderia. His genealogical chain is connected with Haji Harmian Meran Syed Yusuf Quaderi as follows:

1. Hazrat Abdul Quader Yousuf Thani Quaderi Thani Bider Bin
2. Hazrat Meran Shams Bhauddin Quaderi, Arif bin
3. Hazrat Meran, Syed Abdul Rahman, and Ashraf Jahangir Quaderi bin
4. Harazt Meran Syed Younus Ashraf Jahan Quaderi bin
5. Hazrat Haji Harmain, Meeran Syed Yousuf Quderi, and Guberga Bin

6. Hazrat Syed Meran Syed Ahsan Uddin Quaderi Baghdad

After the death of Haji Harmain Syed Meran Quaderi, Al-Hamvi Baghdadi's three generations lived in the Gulbraga, so for this reason, their tombs were found in the Gulbraga. And after this family was shifted to Bider from Gulberga upon the order of Allah, as the Kingdom of the Bahmani during the rule period of Sultan Ahmad Shah Bahmani was shifted to Bider from Guberga, so for this reason, these princes of Shaik Abul Quader Jilani R.A. lived for three generations in Bidar, and their names are as follows:

1. Hazrat Syed Shams Bahauddin Arif Quaderi in Bidar
2. Hazrat Syed Abdul Quader Yousuf Thani in Bidar
3. Hazrat Syed Meran Baderuddin Bader Alam Habib Allah Quaderi in Bidar

And after them, his son, Hazrat Hazrat Alam, and Hazrat Syed Syed Shah Abul Hasan Quaderi Jagat Guru, shifted to Baijapur from Bidar. At that time, the kingdom of Bahmani was ending in Bidar. And the Barid Shahi Kingdom was established in Bidar. There was the rule of Sultan Ibrahim Adil Shah in Bijapur, who was a well-known and famous king of his time. The details of the above-mentioned holy

persons are mentioned in the later pages of this book.

The tomb of Hazrat Meran Abdul Quader Yousuf is found at an 8-kilometre distance from Bidar in the Bavapur village. He died in the year 910 Hijiri, and there is a tomb on the grave of Hazrat. His grave and other graves are found in the higher-level tombs. And inside the tomb, there is written the name of Abdul Quader in mortar.

3. Hazrat Meran Syed Shah Abul Hasan Quaderi Jagat Guru

His genealogical record is as follows:

Syed Meran Abul Hasan bin Meran Shah Baderuddin Bader Alam bin Haji Harmain Syed Yousuf Mohammed Quaderi Al-Mahvi Baghdadi

In the magazine 'Mukashafa', it is mentioned that Hazrat Syed Abdul Quader Yousuf came to Deccan Province from Baghdad and settled in this area. Hazrat Yousuf was also among the seven Quaderia saints of the Deccan who came from Baghdad. And his biography details are found in the later pages of this book.

your of athempotsherdshfrom ascetic, Hazrat Meran Syed Shah Abdul Hasan Quaderi was the grandson of Hazrat Yousuf, and he came to Bijapur from Bidar during the rule period of Sultan Ibrahim Adil

Shah. And during that period, a man named Ajay Pal Jogi was an infidel and worshipper. There was love and devotion for Sultan Ibrahim Ason of Hazrat Yousuf, and he came to Bijapur from Bidar during the rule period of Sultan Ibrahim Adil Shah. And during that period, a man named Ajay Pal Jogi was an infidel and worshipper. There was love and devotion for Sultan Ibrahim Adil Shah. or him. He used to visit him on a daily basis at his house. When Meran Syed Shah Abdul Hasan Quaderi arrived in Bijapur, people told him that, in your presence in the city, this does not seem good in this matter that the Sultan of Islam should go in the presence and come and go to visit the house of Hindu worshipper. He has asked him whether you want the Sultan not to visit the Hindu ascetic and come into the service of this fakir. The people told him that yes, no doubt, we want this from your side. When he heard this, he told then to go away from there and bring potsherd of the wall of the a wine seller . When they have presented one potsherd in his presence, he has written one inscription on it by his hand. And told his servant to show this on the way when the Sultan visits the Hindu ascetic. And the servant has done as per the instruction of the Shaik of time. It is said that the Sultan's heart was immediately disgusted by the Hindu ascetic and he was asked by the servants to return the elephant to the residence of the Hazrat so that he could be present in the service of the

Hazrat and repent for the previous deeds and actions in this matter. By this time, a servant of the Shaik came into his presence and was told about the attitude of the Sultan, and by this time, the sultan came into the presence of the Shaik. And he was sorry for his previous acts and deeds and asked for repentance in this matter.

When Jogi saw that, as per the practise of Sutan of Bijapur, he did not come to visit his house, he went to the royal palace to get details in this matter. When the Sultan was able to learn about Jogi's arrival at the king's court, he issued an order to not allow his entry into the royal court. So the Jogi has requested that the servant say something to the king, so he should be allowed to enter for this reason. When Jogi met the sultan, he knew well that the king was disgusted and upset due to the act of such and such a holy person, so he told the king that in this city there are so many magicians that any of them could have done magic on him in this matter. The sultan told him, "Oh cursed person, do not tell such a thing. Hazrat is a great, holy person of Allah. Jogi told him that if such is the case, then we both should visit him in this matter, and this will be his test to see if he will be a holy person of Allah. During this period, there will be rain, and one drop will be rain and another drop will be milk. When both of them were present in the presence of Shaik of Time, there were cups of earthen pots there in which

milk was being put before him. If we see this miracle of Allah, we will accept that the Shaik will be a holy person. Then the Sultan told him that this would be his lowest miracle in this matter.

In short, the Sultan and Jogi went into the presence of Hazrat Meran Shah Abu Hasan Quaderi, and during this time on the way, rain started falling as per the Jogi's desire. And when they reached the presence of the Shaik, they found cups full of milk before him. So Jogi became a devotee of the Hazrat for this reason. And he fell at the feet of the Hazrat for this reason. Even by seeing the miracle of the Shaik of time, the Sultan's faith in this matter was fully confirmed for this reason. This event was due to the reason for Hazrat's stay in Bijapur.

In the magazine 'Mukashafa, it is mentioned that one day the daughter of Sultan Ibrahim Adil died, and he had much love and affection for her. So for this reason, the Sultan, by leaving the affairs of the kingdom, sat at the graveside of his beloved daughter. When the ministers of the kingdom saw the effects of the kingdom's badly mismanaged administration, they all requested Hazrat to find out the cause of the problem. When they crossed the limits of humility, Hazrat accepted the request of the ministers and wanted to meet the Sultan in this matter. He went to meet the Sultan in the graveyard, looked at the grave of his daughter

with magnificence, and struck the grave with his hand stick. With this, he created a hole in the grave, and there were fireflies coming from inside the grave of the princess. Hazrat told the Sultan in his favour that there is decoration on the upper side of the grave, but inside the grave, it is full of fire. So Hazrat told the Sultan, "Oh, unwise, you want decoration at the upper side of the grave, but you are not taking measures to extinguish the fire inside the grave. Even so, there is no benefit to your staying here in this matter. So take measures for the solvability of your daughter. Upon hearing this, the king took warning in this matter, and he stood from the grave. And as per the advice of the Hazrat, he began endeavours for the solvation of the daughter. So he has given a large portion of his money and wealth to the charity of his daughter. And he engraved verses of solvation from the Quran on the tablet of the grave of his daughter.

For appearance, they have concealed a genus in the clothing.

In the veil of the lamp, even the flame was in its naked form.

In the Mukashafa magazine, it is written that one of the daughters, Hazrat, was married to Shah Abdulla, son of Hazrat Abdul Latif Quaderi

Laubali, and he obtained a saintly dress from his father-in-law.

Gulberga near theofThe grave of Hazrat Meran Shah Abdul Hasan Qauderi is found outside of the fort of Gulberga near gate of Alipur on the south-eastern side in the Choukhandi. (The Chaukhandi (Urdu) tombs are notable for their elaborate sandstone carvings. The tombs are similar in style to the elaborate tombs at the Makli Necropolis near Thatta and are built in the funerary architectural style typical of lower Sindh.

4.Hazrat Haji Harmain Syed Mohammed Yousuf Al-Baghadadi

Hazrat's genealogical link is connected with the younger son of Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani, R.A. And whose name was Syed Tajuddin Abdul Razzaq Quaderi, Hazrat Syed Imamuddin Abu Saleh Nasar Quaderi.

Syed Mohiuddin ibn Nasar, Hazrat Imamuddin Abu Salah Nasar Quaderi, Syed Hafiz Syed Abi Masood Zahiruddin Mohammed Sanwa Quaderi, Hazrat Ahsanuddin Hasan Saifuddin Abu Zikeria Yahiah Quaderi, Hazrat Syed Haji Harmain Syed Mohammed Yousuf uddin Baghdadi

In India, the beginning of the coming of the Sufi saints of the chain of Chistia and Saharwardia And these sufi chains have started endeavours for the teaching and preaching of the Islamic religion in India. However, the spread of the Quaderia Sufi chain in India had not yet begun. In such a situation, Syed Abdul Quader Jilani, who was among the decendents of Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani R.A. and is his grandson, and we have mentioned his genealogical link as above,

Hazrat Ahsanuddin Hasan Saifuddin, well known with his title "Abu Zikeria Yahiah Quaderi," travelled from Baghdad to India. By visiting North India, he arrived in Deccan Province and settled down in Gulbarga. And he selected Guberga City as his mission's headquarters. Then he was returned to Naqaf Sharif. And he died there. This is the first Quaderia holy person who belongs to the descendant of Shaik Abdul Quader Jilana R.A. and who has started preaching and promoting the Islamic region in India by way of Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani R.A.

The author, Zainuddin Dardi, has praised much about him in his history book. The author, Imam Shabuddin ibn Imam Hajr Esqalani, who has written his praise in his book 'Daralkana', has written that "Hazrat Ahsanuddin Hasan Saifuddin, well known with his title Abu Zikeria Yahiah Quaderi, was born in Baghdad, and he

memorised the Quran in Demascus. He learned knowledge, literature, Islamic jurisprudence, and the Demascus. And from Hazrat Fakhar Ali Nazar, he learned knowledge of Hadith (sayings of the prophet Mohammed, peace be upon him) and took a certificate of Hadith from him. In Baghdad and around the mountains of Baghdad, the scholars of Hadith knowledge were hidden at that time. He has met with them, heard from them, and memorised the hadith (sayings) of the prophet of Allah. And he was well known as Hadith Conner, and he was also well known for his knowledge of weapons of war and tours and travel. He is well known for his stories of respect, dignity, justice, generosity, favour, and so on among the general public.

He used to give gold and silver to poor orphans; if the devotees would give him presents, he would give such gifts to poor and deserving people. His family members were famous and well known for their supplications and advice, as well as their teaching and preaching of the Islamic religion. When any person meets a family member, he will talk only about prayers, advice, and the teaching and preaching of Islam. And except for this, they will not talk about the matters of the world in this matter.

Upon completion of knowledge of the manifest and knowledge of the innermost, he completed this

knowledge and pledged it on his father's hands, and his father's name is Syed Hafiz Abi Masood Zaheeruddin Mohammed Sanu Ahmed Al-mahvi. And who was a well-known, learned, and holy person of his time? And who was teaching in the school Bab Azaj, where he used to teach well-known and famous learned persons for counsel and advice? He was pledged at the hands of Hazrat Ahsanuddin, and his title was Abu Zikeria. From him he obtained knowledge of the innermost and received the turban of the caliphate. And in this way, he became a guide and leader for mankind and the world.

In the beginning, he was a teacher of jurisprudence in Baghdad, and afterward he was given resignation for this post. Then he went to his native place, Hama, which is at a distance of 7 miles from Baghdad, where he found the gardens of his family. When he reached his place, there was a large crowd of people in his presence for his favour and benediction. He lived there for a period of time, then became a teacher of Islamic jurisprudence and went to Najaf Sharif. After some period of time, he left this job and went on tour. In those days, he visited the north of India, reached the Deccan area, visited Gulberga, and lived there, and then again went back to Najaf Sharif. He died at Najaf Sharif in the year 690 Hijira. And his grave is situated opposite the tomb of Hazrat Ali ibn Taleb, R.A., on one platform.

There were four sons of Hazrat Syed Ahsanuddin Quderi, well known as Abu Zakeria.

1. Hazrat Haji Harmain Hafiz Syed Mohammed Yousuf Baghdadi Gulberga
2. Hazrat Syed Mohamed Baghdadi
3. Hazrat Syed Bahuddin Najfi
4. Hazrat Syed Shamsuddin Mohammed Thani

With the endeavours of these holy people of the sufi chain of Quaderia, which spread in the province of the Deccan in India. And their descendants were given the name "Seven Saints of Quadria Chain" in the Deccan.

5. Hazrat Haji Harmain Hafiz Syed Mohammed Yousuf Baghdadi Gulberga

Hazrat Haji Harmain Hafiz Syed Mohammed Yousuf Baghdadi bin Hazrat Syed Hasanuddin Quaderi Najfi, who was the elder brother among other brothers He came to India as per the spiritual guidance of Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani R.A., and as per the order of his father, he was permanently settled down in the Deccan in the

Gulberga. And he regarded Gulberga as a centre of teaching and preaching Islamic religious mission, and he stayed in Gulberga permanently. His is the first Quaderi holy person who regarded Deccan as a centre for the teaching and preaching of the Ghousia Sufi chain. And he has laid the foundations of a shrine in the Deccan for the first time.

Due to the coming of Hazrat Haji Harmain Hafiz Syed Mohammed Yousuf Baghdadi in the Deccan province, the area became lighter due to the teaching and preaching of the Ghousia Sufi order. And favouring and benefiting by turning into waves of seas that spread all parts of the Deccan (Tariq Qutub Al-Aqtab by Syed Hasan)

He was born in Baghdad. In the beginning, he memorised the Quran. And he obtained knowledge from learned persons in Halab, Baghdad, Kofa, Demascus, and Jerusalem. He obtained certificates from learned persons of hadith knowledge. And he became Hadith-Conner. Then he was pledged to his father, Hafiz Syed Ahsan Uddin Abu Zakeria. And he was obtained knowledge of innermost and was become unique Arif person. His father and his spiritual master put a turban of knowledge on his head, and he obtained saintliness from him. And he took over as his father's heir.

Hazrat Haji Harmain Hafiz Syed Mohammed Yousuf Baghdadi, along with his three sons 1. Hazrat Syed Hafiz Younas Sharf Jehan Quaderi 2. Hazrat Syed Sharf Uddin Sharf Jehan Quaderi 3 Hazrat Haji Harmain Syed Saif Uddin Quaderi and his grandson Hazrat Syed Abdul Rahman Ashraf Jehangir Quaderi, along with 100 fakirs, came to India from Baghdad. And with his caravan, by way of sea, he reached Bahraich in Gujrat. When the ruler came into his presence, he was given glad tidings of becoming Sultan of Delhi, and then he went to Delhi, and from there he was reached in Deccan in Gulberga via Doulatabad (Devagiri), and he was settled down here. During the period of his stay in Gulberga, there was province of Doulatabad (Devagiri) and a boundary that was extended up to Golconda kingdom. He has made Gulberga a centre for the teaching and preaching of Islam. He has constructed a shrine building, and this is the first Quaderia chain shrine building in the Deccan. The boundaries of Gulberga were extended up to the Telengana, Maraths, and Golconda areas. Upon his arrival, he was advised first by his grandsons to learn local languages and by learned and holy persons. And they have learned local languages easily. And they have started efforts to preach the message and knowledge of the Ghousia Sufi chain in the Deccan area. And for their endeavours, many lakhs of people learned and got benefit in this matter.

Hazrat Haji Harmain Syed Hafiz Yousuf Baghdadi, who was a holy person of revelation and miracles And his look has a chemical effect. And when it falls on any dead bird, it will regain his life in this matter, and cureless persons will get health as soon as possible.

One day there was music and songs as well as a weeping sound that was heard in the camp of Hazrat Rukanuddin Tola Sahab, which was coming from one side. So Hazrat has sent his elder son, Hazrat Younus Sharaf Jahan, to go and find details in this matter.

He went to the spot and brought news that there had been a death of the son of the governor, and they were all taking the dead body of the boy to the graveyard for burning there. There is a system with Hindu people in India who take dead people to the graveyard for burning there in this matter. So he told him to inform the governor if his son was alive whether he would accept Islamic religion. When this information reached the governor, his wife was already ready to accept the Islamic religion. And then afterward, the governor, army soldiers, and all friends and other people of the place accepted Islamic religion in this matter. and after this, he was shifted to Fort Gulaga permanently. And this fort was built by the Raja of Gulberga, Kali Chand Maharaj.

Hazrat Ghouse of the Deccan Hazrat Syed Mohammed Hafiz Yousuf al-Baghadadi used to preach about the unity of God to mankind. And like his ancestors, he used to help everybody. His manners are nice, as is his style of talking. He had a worshippers, ascetic, and pious personality. His life was dependent on Allah's trust. When he would come out of his room after his night of worship in the morning, all the people of the city would gather at the door of the room for his supplications. He will listen to their requests and grievances, and then he will pray for problems and difficulties. The person in need will find their aim in this matter. The misled will find guidance in his favour. And many thousand people were benefited by his favour and blessing in this matter. Hazrat some time will come out of the room in the condition of ecstasy and will put his hand on the chest of some person, then that person will become in such an uneasy condition that he will cry like a wounded cock, and then his heart will be filled with love for Allah in this matter. and after that, his face will shine like the moon of the 14th night. And his heart will be enlightened in this matter. It was found that a light of grace would come out of his face of blessing.

Hazrat ibn Rajab Hanbali has written that Hazrat Syed Mohammed Hafiz Yousuf al-Baghadadi has heard the Quran from the quran-conners of the Jeurosalem, and he has memorised the Quran and

hadith. And a large number of the people who were benefited by him.

There is a tradition that when he makes ablution, there will be a rush of people around him. And the general public will benefit from the water of his ablution. The water of ablution will be given to the person affected by magic. And for this reason, they will recover from the problem in this matter. Due to the favouritism of the Hazrat, a large number of people in the Deccan benefited in this matter.

He died in Guberga in the year 750 Hejira.

As we have stated above, Hazrat has three sons, and the details are as follows:

1. Hafiz Syed Yunus Sharif Jahan Quaderi (has children)
2. Syed Sharif Uddin Sharif Jahan Quaderi (has no children)
3. Haji Harmain Syed Saif Uddin

6. Hazrat Syed Saifuddin Quaderi

He was the third son of Hazrat Rukanuddin Tola.

1. The elder son, Syed Hafiz Younus Sharif Jahan, and his grave are found in the fort of Gulberga on the north hillside in the chaukhandi in the mosque.
2. The second son, Hazrat Syed Sharifuddin Sharif Jahan Quaderi, and his grave are found in the lane of the tomb of Hazrat Raukanuddin Sirja Junaidi Baghdadi, well known as Shaik Rouza, attached to the lane on the road as the right side on which was constructed a beautiful tomb.
3. The third son's Hazrat Syed Youuf Quaderi Haji Harmain and his tomb are situated on the back side of Jama mosque in Kala bazaar, on the opposite side of Yak Khana mosque, on one platform. And there is a black stone or tablet on the grave. There is one more grave attached to his, which belongs to his disciple.
4. Hazrat Syed Shah Badah Quaderi, who is the custodian of the shrine of Hazrat Syed Meran Hussaini al-Hamvi Langer House,
5. Professon Mohmaed Abdul Raheem retired from the history department of Gulaga University, and as per the opinion of the historians, Hazrat Syed Hazarat Syed Yousuf Uddin Quaderi Haji Haji Harmain is first among the seven quaderns of the Deccan.

The genealogical link of that hazrat, Syed Yousuf Uddin Quaderi Haji Haji Harmain, is as follows:

1. Hazrat Hafiz Syed Mohamed Yousuf Quaderi Baghdadi Gulberga, son of
2. Hafiz Syed Ibn Ahsanuddin Quaderi, famous with the title of Syed Yousuf Uddin Abu Zikeria Yahiah Najfi 690 Hijira, son of
3. Hafiz Abu Masud Zaheeruddin Mohammed Sanwa Mohammed Quaderi al-Mahvi died on the 6th Rabil Thani in the year 681 Hijiri. Son
4. Hafiz Syed Abu Moahmmed Ahmed Bin Abu Nasar Mohiuddin Quaderi Baghadai died on Shaawal 650 Hijiri.

Hafiz Syed Ahmaduddin bin Quaderi Baghdadi died on the 6th Shawal in the year 633 hijiri. Son

6. Hafiz Syed Tajuddin Abdul Razzaq Quaderi, son of

7. Hafiz Syed Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani Ghouse Azam Dastagir died on the 17th of Rabbi Thani 561 Hijiri.

Syed Shah Noor Uddin Ishaque Sana Allah Quaderi al-Hamahvi, also known as Hazrat Miya Sahab Quaderi,

His genetic link with Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani R.A. is as follows:

Syed Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani, R.A.

Hazrat Hafiz Syed Tajuddin

Hazrat Abdul Razzaq Quaderi

Hafiz Syed Emaduddin Quaderi Baghdadi

Hazrat Hafiz Syed Abu Mohammed Ahmed Abi Nasar Mohiuddin

Hazrat Hafiz Syed Abu Masood Zaheeruddin Mohammed Sanu Ahmed

Hazrat Syed Yousufuddin Quaderi

Hazrat Syed Shamuddin Quaderi

Syed Alauddin Quaderi

Syed Yahiah Quaderi

Syed Abu Fatah Quaderi

Hazrat Syed Syed Shah Noor Uddin Ishaque Sana Allah Quaderi Almahvi

Syed Shah Noor Uddin Ishaque Sana Allah Quaderi al-Hamavi was born in Baghdad, and his father's name is Syed Abu Fatah Saduddin. At the age of 12 years, his teaching and training were started, and by the age of 18, he had obtained the saintly dress of the caliphate and the grace of the Quaderi Sufi chain from his father. Then he began stages of mysticism and knowledge of God and reality. And due to the look of his sea of mysticism, he satisfied many people by keeping away their uneasiness. Then, out of Allah's love, he left

Baghdad and arrived in Barnala, where he settled. In Barnala, he has done such a great meditation that he was there on one seat for a period of 50 years. Then he was returned to Baghdad. As per the Sunnah of the prophet, he was married. And after some time he was made intention to travel to Deccan from Baghdad. And he reached Kanganpur (Qamarnagar) village, and now it is Kurnool. His tomb is still found at the side of the Tunghabadra River, which is the centre of the visits of general and special people. The holy person of the Sufi chain of Quaderia who first arrived in Deccan, and among them, his name is also found in it. And he is included among the seven Quaderia saints of the Deccan. At the time of his arrival in Kurnool, there was a Hindu Raja. There was a lower number of Muslims in Kurnool. And who were in the darkness of knowledge and ignorance? In such a time, he started giving advice, teaching, and Islamic preaching in Kurnool. There was good effect from the meetings of Hazrat in Kurnool. The people were not only affected by his advice and teaching, but they also used to weep for the sake of Allah. There was such a positive effect from his preaching of Islam in the Kurnool area that people began coming in large numbers from surrounding areas. There was much effect upon his language and explanation style, as well as good advice and teaching. And for it, there was no such example. In this way, he enriched the area with his favour of

benefits and gave a wealth of knowledge of Allah to the people of the area.

He was a simple, asectical, and pious person. He passed through a simple way of life even upon having everything of wealth and comfort with him.

7. A brief biography of Hazrat Shaik Syed Yousuf Al-maruf (well-known) as Rukanuddin Tola R.A.



The mausoleum of Hazrat Shaik Syed Yousuf Rukanuddin Tola



**The picture of the grave of Hazrat
Runkanuddin Tola Gulberga**

In the praise of Shah Rukanuddin Tola of the time

Oh Shah, your praise is very difficult, and it is a hard task.

So it cannot be written, as your endeavours are very much

Hafeez started the first article about your tasks and work.

And it is given the title "the life events of your holy life."

Oh Shah, due to your help and mercy, make it famous.

Not in the sub-continent but in all corners of the world

Hafeez is your old servant, so do not return him empty.

From the court of justice and do favours, not ignore him.

Due to your work, you are like a shining star in the sky.

Your position is high, and nobody could find it before.

At last, Hafeez is asking permission to leave your court.

Kindly fulfil his all wishes and make your article famous

Biography of Hazrat Runkanuddin Tola Gulberga, 830 Hijri

He had a holy personality of majesty and perfection. It is not known when he arrived in Gulbarga. His grave is situated on a mountain on the western side of the city. He used to reside in two mountains, which were 4 miles away from Gulbarga. Before the arrival of Hazrat Khaja Bande Nawaz in Gulbarga, he has visited Hazrat Rukanuddin Tola at his place. Then, at that time, people were not able to know that there was one

holy person living in the two mountain areas. When Hazrat Bande Nawaz went to meet him at his place, he was sitting in a cross-legged position for a long period of time. And he was engaged in the worship, Allah. Due to his hard endeavour, his feet were fixed on each other. Upon seeing Hazrat Khaja Bande Nawaz and giving him respect, he stood there. There was blood due to the broken flesh of his foot. And he said, "What is the work of Salik (a mystic initiate) with Majzub (one lost in divine mediation)?" When Salik (the mystic initiate) reaches near Majzub, except for giving trouble, there will be no work at all in this matter. And there will be no work of remembrance of Allah." Hazrat Bande Nawaz has given him two Chitals in his service. And he said at that time "Tola", which means giving, so for this reason, from that day on, he became famous slowly with the passing of time with the name of Rukunuddin Tola.

Hazrat Bande Nawaz Gesu Daraz used to say that as far as his tomb will be seen and to that area, there will be no other holy person. He has heard his words. He said that "he is saying it rightly. But where he is and from his place, the tomb of Bande Nawaz will not be seen from there. Actually, it is the same case there."

He was the son of Hazrat Syed Ahsanuddin Sahab Abu Zakeriah Yahiah Quaderi, and he has a genetic link to the seven descendents of Hazrat Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani R.A.

Hazrat Shaik Syed Yousuf was born in Najaf Sharif. It is written in the book "Tariq Aqtab Deccan" that he arrived in India from Najaf Sharif in the Bharich. At that time, Nasir Uddin, son of Sultan Altamash, was governor of Bharich. And he was a devotee of Hazrat Shaik Syed Yousuf, and he was told one day with glad tidings that he would become king of the Delhi kingdom. And on the second day, there was a letter from the Sultan of Delhi saying that you should arrive soon in Delhi so that you can become king of the Delhi Kingdom.

Nasir Uddin Mahmood went in the presence of the Shaik of the time, Hazrat Syed Yousuf, and Hazrat gave him one sword and a cap to him. Nasir Uddin was reached in Delhi, and he sat on the throne of his father. After this, Hazrat was reached in north India from Bharirch (Gujrat), and from there he arrived in Gulberga. Still, at that time, the lamp of Islam was not lit in Gulberga. And Gulberga was ruled under the kingdom of Devgarh, and the name of the king was Yadhu Raja. And there was

one Hindu governor who was ruling Gulberga province from the side of the Raja Yahdu.

Hazrat Rukanuddin Tola settled in Gulbera on the western side of the city, in a hilly area, along with his disciples and relatives.

One day there was music and songs as well as a weeping sound that was heard in the camp of Hazrat Rukanuddin Tola Sahab, which was coming from one side. So Hazrat has sent his elder son, Hazrat Yunus Sharaf Jahan, to go and find details in this matter.

He went to the spot and brought news that there had been a death of the son of the govenor, and they were all taking the dead body of the boy to the graveyard for burning there. There is a system with Hindu people in India who take dead people to the graveyard for burning there in this matter. So he told him to inform the governor if his son was alive whether he would accept Islamic religion. When this information reached the governor, his wife was first ready to accept the Islamic religion. And then afterward, the governor, army soldiers, and all friends and other people of the place accepted Islamic religion in this matter.

The great mircle of Hazrat Rukanuddin Tola: Hazrat was getting down from the hillside and reached near the corpse of the boy. And he said "Qum Beizan Allah". Stood with the order of Allah,

and at the same time, there was movement in the dead body. So at the same time, the governor and his wife, along with the army, have accepted Islam. The governor shifted the Shaik of Time to an idol worship place, and so Hazrat Rukanuddin shifted his shrine into the idol worship place. Hazrat was appointed by his elder son, Hazrat Syed Youus Sharaf Jahan, as in charge of the inside area of the fort of Gulberga, but soon Hazrat was returned to the hilly area and settled down there permanently.

The author of the book 'Tariq Aftab Deccan' wrote that when the Raja of Devgarh learned that the governor of Gulberga was accepting the Islamic religion, he attacked Gulberga. The governor, who was converted to Islam, fought with courage and bravery with the Raja of Devgarh and defeated him. And the enemy ran away from Gulberga.

But while returning, the army of infidel people passed through the hill area of Hazrat Ruakanuddin Tola, which is away from Gulberga city. And Hazrat was there with some of his disciples. Upon getting a chance, the army of infidels attacked the camp of Hazrat Rukanuddin Tola, but Hazrat fought bravely along with his companions, and at last he was martyred there in the cause of Islamic religion.

Another great miracle of the Shaik Rukanuddin Tola: Before his demise, Hazrat was used to engaging day and night in the daily recitals and remembrance of Allah. One day, one Brahman person, whose name was Hachu Nath, was flying in the air, and he was going to visit Kashi City on pilgrimage. When his gaze fell upon him, his power flew away. And he has come down for this reason. He was asked where he was going in the air. He told him that "he was going to Kashi on pilgrimage purposes." But Hazrat showed him Kashi city at that place, and due to his unconscious condition, he became Muslim there and began to live with Hazrat in that hilly area. He participated in the battle bravely along with Hazrat Rukanuddin Tola against the infidels, and he was martyred along with Hazrat Rukanuddin Tola. He was buried beside Hazrat. Both graves are found in good condition on the outside of Gulberga city.

Meaning of the word "tola": When Hazrat Rukanuddin entered India, he lived some days at one place known as Tolcha. And Hazrat used to pronounce Tolcha as Tola, and for this reason, Hazrat became well known and famous as Hazrat Rukanuddin Tola in this matter among the people of the Deccan area.

In the book 'Tariq Aqtab Deccan, it is written that Hazrat Rukanuddin Tola arrived in India before

the arrival of minister Malik Kafur of Sultan Alauddin Khilji of Delhi kingdom in the Deccan province, and he lit the lamp of Islam in the Deccan Province for the first time. When Hazrat Rukanuddin Tola was martyred in Gulberga, his three sons went to Delhi.

- 1.Syed Younus Ashraf Jahan
- 2.Syed Sharafuddin Sharaf Jahan
- 3.Syed Yousuf Sharf Jahan

along with left-over companions in the battle of Gulberga in the court of Sultan Alauddin Khilji of the Delhi kingdom, have lodged the complaint and told about the story of the atrocities of the infidels in Gulberga city.

- In the book 'Tariq Aqtab Deccan, it was mentioned that one day Sultan Alauddin Khilji was sitting in his privy council chamber. And at that time one green bird was sitting on the window, and in human tongue he said, "Oh Sultan, at the place of Gulberga in the Deccan area, one Sadat (descendants of Hazrat Fatima, the daughter of Prophet Muhammad) family member was killed by infidels in the wrong way. And Muslims in that place are passing through the atrocities of the infidels. You take soon action in this matter, and by saying this, the bird left the window.

After this event, two days later, the group of travellers of the above three sons of Hazrat Rukanuddin Tola entered the court of Sultan Alauddin Khilji. They have submitted the report as well as told the Sultan about the martyrdom of his father, Hazrat Rukan Uddin Tola, in this matter.

Sultan Alauddin Khilji, upon hearing the story of the atrocities of the infidels against Muslims in Gulbera, immediately sent his commander Malik Kafur and his brave army to the Deccan area in this matter to take revenge on the infidels for their atrocities against Muslims in the Deccan.

Malaik Kafur has conquered the province of Deccan and added this area to the Khilji kingdom of Delhi.

In his army were great learned persons, holy persons of Allah, and spiritual masters like Haji Malik Haider, Haji Rumi (Bijapur), Haji Doulat Makki, and Hafiz Salah Uddin, who were found in the army of Sultan Alauddin Khilji.

"Lahu Janud Al-Samat Fil Araz." "Army belongs to Him, which is in the skies and earth."

There is one platform at some distance of a few feet from the grave of Hazrat Rukanuddin Tola at the western side on which Hazrat has done Chilla Kashi (any forty-day period of forty-day seclusion for mystic communion) that is still found there and

that is treated as one of the holy places on the hillside area by the visitors.

8.The details of the sons of Hazrat Rukanuddin Tola Gulberga

Shaikh Syed Younus Sharf Jahan

He was the elder son of Hazrat Rukanuddin Tola Sahab. He was born in Najaf Sharif. And he came to India in Bharich, and he was stayed with in Gulberga in the Deccan. And during the life period of his father, after the death of his grandfather, Hazrat Ahsanuddin Sahab, he went to Baghdad. And he became the successor of his grandfather. When he heard news of his father in Gulberga, he came to Gulberga. And he was stuck in Gulberga till the end of his life. His grave is found in Gulberga Fort on the north side of Jama Mosque in Gulberga, on the opposite side of Bada Darwaza, on the hillside in the Choukhandi. The most beautiful mosque was built by Sultan Mohamed Shah first in the year 1367 Hijiri, which corresponds to 745 A.D.

Hazra Shaikh Syed Yunus Sharf Jahan had two sons.

1. Syed Mahmood Quaderi

2. Syed Khaliftur Rahman

Shaikh Syed Yunus Sharf Jahan was a holy person of Allah and an arif person of his time. A person of excellence, a perfect person, as well as a pious person. He has obtained the caliphate from his father, Hazrat Rukanuddin Tola. He came back to Baghdad after the death of his father. And he was engaged in the work of teaching and preaching. A large number of people were affected by him. The newly converted Muslim chief was welcomed by his father, who welcomed him and brought him inside the fort of Gulabrga. The ruler had one daughter blind by birth, and he has put salvia upon her eyes, and as per the order of Allah, she has got back the light of her eyes. Hazrat was killed in Gulerga.

Tolason, Hazrat Rukanuddin tola's second son Syed Sharaf Jahan Sharaf Quaderi, and his tomb are found on the way of Shaihji on the roadside. And his third younger son, Syed Saifuddin Quaderi's tomb, is situated at the back side of Mubrak Shah b. Baazar's big mosque near Yak Khana mosque. On the open

platform, without the attention of mankind, there are two black stones, one belonging to him and the other to his disciple.

A couplet is added by the compiler of this book as follows:

Oh, Salik, if only Islam were that simple.

So the people will be like Shibli and Adham.

9. Hazrat Syed Abdul Rahman Ashraf Jehangir, well known as Khalif Rahman

His tomb is in Ferozabad, which is 25 kilometers from Gulaga on the southern side. The tomb is in a large area, where it is found in beautiful construction. There will be a rush of visitors at the tomb. Sultan Feroz Shah Bahmani was given the estate of Ferozabad to the Hazrat to Khalifa Rahman. And due to the order, it was known that Hazrat belonged to the rule period of Ferzon Bahmani's holy person. He was a rising sun and a lover of saintliness. And light of treasures, and he has fondness for worship and prayers and an eternal follower of the right way of Islam. And he was a wine drinker in the shop of Majesty and Love of Allah. And he was drowning in the waves of the observational perspective of Allah.

In his shrine there is one mosque, and beneath it there is a cellar room. And in which Hazrat used to engage in the worship of Allah and recitals always. That place is suitable for worship. Hazrat was a perfect holy person as well as a research scholar. He got rhetoric and shape of the excellence from his father, Hazrat Hafiz Youus Asharaf Jehan. As well as the dress of the caliphate. His excellence was recognized during his period. Throughout his life, he completed numerous marcel.

When he wanted to do any work, he used to visit the graves in the graveyard. And point out the grave and ask what he should do for this work?. Then the people of the grave will reply to him in detail in this matter, so he will be used to perform the work. It is famous that during his life period he constructed his tomb in Ferozabad, and its shape is a human purgatory, and it is the only one of its kind.

At the time of his death, there was war in the kingdom, so it was difficult to carry the funeral to Ferozabad from Gulberga. So it was buried on the eastern side of the mosque temporarily. When the war was over and the roads were open for travel, a funeral was shipped from Gulberga to Ferozabad. It said that when his funeral was removed for taking to Ferzabad, then his lips were in motion. And there was a recital of the Islamic creed on his

lips at that time. And there was spreading the good fragrance on every side. Hazrat's one son, Syed Younus Quader Thani, well known as Llay Peer, is in the fort area in the northwestern side of the Qazi locality in the courtyard of a small mosque found in the Chaoukhandi.

10. Shaikh Bahuddin Arif Billah

He was among the descendants of Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani, R.A.

Hazrat's genealogical link is connected with the younger son of Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani, And whose name was Syed Tajuddin Abdul Razzaq Quaderi, Hazrat Shaik Imamuddin Abu Saleh Nasar Quaderi. Syed Mohiuddin Abu Nasar, Syed Mohammed Sanwa Quaderi, Syed Hasan Saifuddin Abu Zieria Yahiah Quaderi, Syed Rukanuddin Tola. (Gulberga). Syed Younus Sharaf Jahan (inside Gulberga fort) , Hazrat Syed Abdul Rahman Asharaf Jahangir Khalifa Rahman (Ferozabad Gulberga) Syed Younus Thani well known Lalay Peer (inside Gulberga fort). Syed Shams Bahuddin Arif Billa in Bidar

Syed Shams Bahuddin Arif Billa Bidar was born at the place of Gulberga. And her mother belongs to

Baghdad. He was ahead of his time. And holy person of his time. He has complete knowledge of mysticism and Islamic law. He has visited Baghdad and visited the shrine of blessing of his ancestor, Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani and he was married in his family in Baghdad. Then there was a pious son born to him, and he was given his name as per ancestor's name. as Syed Abdul Quader Thani. Then he came to Gulberga from Baghdad. After staying for some days in Gulberga, he was reached in Bidar.

Some historians have written that he was brought up in Gulberga and that his education and training were completed in Gulberga. This was such a period in which there was general killing of Sadat (people) around Deccan (Gulberga), and at that time he went to the area of Jacana near Kokan. In this area there was the rule of Sultan Alauddin Bahmani's son, Sultan Ahmed Shah Bahmani, and from his side were appointed Mushir Mulk Decani and Nizamul Mulk Ghouri as rulers of this place. Both of them were enemies of outside Sadat persons who arrived in the Deccan area.

The historian Farista has written in his history book that killed 2500 Sadat (Sadat (Arabic:) is a suffix, which is given to families believed to be descendants of the Islamic prophet, Muhammad.) people by them by called them in the feast by deceive. When they sat on the eating cloth, he was given signal in

order to army to kill all of them. And for the remaining the persons army searched them in their tents and living places and have also killed from one year old boys to eighty years old persons. Among the killed were there 1000 people from Sindhi Sadat people in total approximately 8000 to 9000 Sadat persons were illegal way were killed. And during this time Hazrat Shams Bahuddin arif Billa, by wearing men'dress to women and he was hiding them and he was was reached Bidar. And along with Qasim Baig, there was a group of 300 people and he was were guarding the carvan on the way along with Hazrat. On the way Bead's landlord Hasan Khan joined the carvan. And all group was going to the Bidaro and was reached in the court Sultan Alauddin Bahmani explained atrocities and killing as well as problems and difficulties of sadat people. Sultan was deeply affected by the tragic story, and he was very sad and cried upon hearing sad story. And at that time, he was given order of arrest of the culprits. He was stayed all holy sadat persons in Bidar in with much respect and honour.

He was taken way all properties of Mushir Mulk and Nizamulk Ghourik . And both of them brougJakanom jaBidarbidar in chains ifeeteir foot. The hihasiwritten that written both of thsuffereduffeJend bK,j and k. membersmof theebers ofbecamee become poor anasna result of their worseningme worse condition of life and

problems. Hazrat syed shams bahuddina arif was to theied with daugHazratfAbuzFaizaBidar,iz bidar theagrandsonrand son of Khaja Bande Nawaz of Gulgera. And granddaughter of Khaja Mahmud Gawan of Bidar. And her name was Bi Bi Nasiba Patronymc's name bibi Nafisa. And the name of Khaja Abul Faiz was Bibi Namat, daughter of Khaja. Mahmud Gawan of Bidar

Upon reaching Bidar, he laid the foundations of shrine building in Bidar. There were many benefits for the students of reality from him.

His tomb is situated on the north side of Bidar on a small hill in the village of Mangir on a small platform. He was a disciple and caliph of his father, Hazrat Syed Youus Quaderi, and whatever he said by tongue will happen in this matter. So for this reason, people await to hear his blessings from his tongue. He left this mortal world as per some traditions in the year 865 Hiri and some others in the year 901 Hijri.

Even the hands of wealth will be known higher.

Hands of prayer, people of Allah, will be most high.

11. Syed Abdul Quader Yousuf Thani

He was born in Baghdad, and he came to Gulberga along with his parents. and afterward he was shifted to Bidar. He was a disciple and caliph of his father, Shams Bahuddin Arif Billah. He was a strict follower of the Islamic holy person, Allah. He has the perfect position for the knowledge of the manifest and the innermost. He was a well-known person in the law jurisproldence as well as a knower of the secrets of reality.

Hazrat Imam Malik said that "one who has learned mysticism and has not learned jurnisproduction, then he is an ascetic holy person also. And if he has become a learned person of the Islamic jurisprudence and did not learn mysticism, then he is a learned person." After the death of his father, he visited Makkah and visited the tomb of his ancestor, Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani, R.A. And he stayed in Baghdad, and he obtained favours and blessings from the tomb. And from Baghdad, he went to Jama City, met all his friends and relatives, and came back to Bidar. And he was set down in Bidar. And adopted trust in Allah. And followed Darwesh and Fakiri.

Since the time beginning, promise happiness with Allah.

And except for Lane's friend, we do not know anything.

His grave is found in the bad condition of the tomb, which is located in the fields out of the city at a distance of 3 or 4 miles and requires repairs in this matter. The people of Bidar called him Baba Sahab, and for this reason, the village name of this place is known as Bavapur.

He died in the rule period of Ali Barid in the year 910 Hijiri. Sultan Ali Barid has constructed a beautiful tomb over his grave. He has done glass work in the tomb. And during the time of police action, non-muslim people have damaged very much the beautiful tomb of Shaik of time.

The biographical details are written in the book "Tariq Hussainia," in which it is mentioned that he was born in Bidar. And he has completed education and training under the care and attention of his parents. In the school of his mother's grandfather, Emaduddin Mahmood Gawan has obtained knowledge of the manifest and then turned towards knowledge of the innermost. He became the disciple and caliph of his father, Syed Shams Bahuddin Arif Billa. And he has also obtained favour and blessings from his grandfather, Hazrat Abul Faiz Bidar. And he has obtained saintly dress from the holy persons of Christ. And his mother's name is Bibi Nasiba, and his patryonic name is Nafisa, and in some places it is written as Bibi Saij also. And her mother's name is Bibi Nemat, who is the daughter of Khaja

Mahmood Qawan. In the history book, Bustan Altairiq was made his genius younger grand as superintendent and was made custodian of the Islamic school.

Upon the death of his father, Syed Yousuf Thani became the head of their lineage. And he was engaged in the completion of the students and the correction of their defects. Not only thousands but uncountable persons repented on his hands and returned towards Allah. Upon the death of his father, for some time he went to Hamat, and from there he went to Baghdad and visited the shrine of his ancestor, Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani R.A. It is written in the book Bostan Tariq that when he was there in Baghdad, the generals and special people used to give him much respect and honour.

When Sultan of Ajam Ismail Shah Safvi was attacked on Baghdad and took control, the shrine building was damaged, and all his family members went to different places by diving in groups. Hazrat and his group of his uncles and people of the same tribe went to Halab. The people of that place were given much respect and honour, and they stayed in comfortable places. Along with him, his family members like Shaik Alauddin Ali, Syed Mohiuddin, and Syed Zainal Abideen were with him in the travelling caravan. And all these people were settled down in Halab, and he went to Cairo from Halab. The people of that place and Malik

Asharf Sultan Abu Nasar Qansu Alfouri, who have welcomed him and his family members, In Cairo, when Syed Alauddin Ali and his family members died, he and Shaik Zain al-Abideen stayed there in Cairo for some days. And in the year 923 Hijri, he came back to Halab. And from Halab, Syed Zain al-Alabideen went back to Cairo. Then Hazrat came to Hamat, where the general and special people had paid much respect and honour to him. There is respect and honour given to the descendants of Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani R.A., and in this matter they have not done any less in their endeavours. In this matter, respect and honour are given to the descendants of Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani R.A. in each and every village and country in this matter. If anybody will cause harm and trouble to his descendants, then it will not be good for him, and his descendants in this matter will cause trouble and difficulties for that person and his descendants.

The author of Book Bostan Tariq has mentioned that "I myself have seen by my eyes, mentioning the event of that time that Shaik Abdul Quader Yousuf Thani and Syed Ahmed bin Qasim were present at that time in hamat. And at that time, the ruler of Hamat was Nasuh. And who used to give much difficulty and problems to Hazrat in this matter, and after some days Allah has destroyed all his family trees uprooted and nobody has lived in the world?

Whether you will find any name and sign among them

There is no doubt about the above cruel persons and all other persons who will do atrocities upon the descendents of Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani R.A., as Shaik Abdul Quader Jilani R.A. said that "one who will cause harm to us, then we will become such a person as deadly poison for him. And one who does not believe in this matter, then try to cause us to see its result in this matter."

The historian has further mentioned that "Ibn Youus Vazir Nasiruddin's family was destroyed by Allah. And he also died after much trouble. In the previous pages, we have written about rulers Mushir Uddin and Nizamul Mulk Ghouri during the time of his father, Shams Bahaudin Arif Billah Quaderi, who have committed atrocities against sadat family members and their results in this matter. In short, Syed Yousuf Thani was in Hamat during his time of atrocities by the ruler and its revenge upon the ruler by Allah in this matter, and after he arrived in India, he came back to Bidar. And it was the time of Sultan Ismail Barid, who was ruling in the Bahmani kingdom. He came to Bidar in the year 835 Hijiri, and he was there in Bidar till the time of his death. He died on Rabbil Awwal in the year 910 Hijiri.

Hazrat Syed Yousuf Thani has two wives. And his first wife was the daughter of his real uncle, Syed Ashgar Allah Hussaini. And his second wife was the daughter of Syed Shah Rafiuddin Ahmed Quaderi of Shaikpet in Hyderabad. And from his second wife, two sons were born to him.

1. Syed Baderuddin Bader alam Habid Allah Quaderi

2. Syed Sharafuddin Alam Sharaf Alam Nemat Quaderi

As per another tradition, Syed Shams Bahauddin Arif Billah Hazrat Shiblinum is the caliph of Musa Suhag's disciple, the cliph of Shah Skindar Bodla, the caliph of Shah Juhil Qalander, the caliph of Shah Jamal Mujrard, and caliph of Shah Ibrahim, and the najeeb suharwardi. And Hazrat Musa Suhag died on the 10th rajab in the year 852 hijiri in Ahmedabad, Gujrat. And at that time, Shams Shibli was there. the holy person Ahmedabad and sadat persons like Syed Ahmaduddin Alwai. And who was the ancestor of Shah Wajhiuddin Alwai Gujrati and all other holy persons of time on the day of ziarat ()? Wear him the dress of Hazrat Musa Suhag and put his bangles in his hands. Upon wearing this dress on him, there was a condition of shah suhag. And in such a dress, he came to Bidar from Gujrat again. And began living in the dress of the woman.

At one time there was no rainfall, and for this reason there was starvation in Bidar, and due to this starvation, mankind was suffering badly. This was the time of the ruling period of Sultan Ahmed Bahmani, and he has requested the city's holy persons, qazi, and leaders to make supplication for rainfall. But there was no effect at all in this matter. At that time, all holy persons of time told the sultan that Hazrat Shibli was the qutub () of time and was living in the dress of a woman among transgender persons in Bidar. And who beat drums and sang songs in the places? So it is asked for supplication so that there may be rain in Bidar. The sultan, along with his courtiers and people, have searched for him and requested him for the supplication of the rainfall. Then he told him that now he had become transgendered and was living among transgender people. So why will the supplication be accepted by a sinner in this matter? In Bidar, there are so many holy people, so you go to them. However, the Sultan and the people have not abandoned him in this matter. So he has looked at the side of the sky and said, "Oh, my lord, due to the dress of your accepted person, musa suhag and bangles; otherwise, I will break bangles and burn dress. Upon saying this, there were clouds in the sky and heavy rain falling, and there was such heavy rain falling that people were worried in this matter.

He was born on the 10th of Muharram, but the year is not found in the books of history. His tomb is found outside of Bidar, inside the fort gate of Tughat, on the eastern side of Tughat. This way goes further at the chavkhandi of Shah Kirmani, and tombs of kings of the Bahmani kingdom are found on the Asthu road. (tariq abrar)

11. Hazrat Syed Bader uddin Badar Alam Habib Hussaini

He was the son of Syed Abdul Quader Yousuf Hussaini Quaderi Thani, and he was the caliph and disciple of his father. People of different traditions have pointed out separate places for him in this matter. We herewith mention two of the traditions. as a real fact known only to Allah. As two holy persons by the same were passed in bidar. And we are mentioning the details of both holy persons with the required pictures in this matter as follows:

1. Syed Bader Alam, who was born in Bidar. And his name was Syed Baderuddin Habib Allah. And his title was known as bader alam. He was taken to training for knowledge of man and his innermost. Upon the death of his father, he was named his successor. And he was a well-known holy person of Allah. During his life, Bidar was a centre of knowledge and the arts. There were all kinds of people with knowledge in Bidar. He

established a school in his shrine in which there will be instruction and advice from him during the day and night. The learned persons of Bidar used to give him much respect and honour to him. Always, there will be solutions to the problems of knowledge and the arts, as well as secrets and reality, by him alone. He was a man of miracles and revelations.

He died in Bidar on the 29th of Rabbil Thani in the year 890 Hijiri. And his grave is found in Mangalpet, near Mission Hospital. His mausoleum is well known and famous as the Bade Pir Dargah.

2. Hazrat Syed BaderUddin Bader Alam bin Hazrat Syed Abdul Quader Yousuf Thani He was a disciple and caliph of his father, Syed Abdul Quader Yousuf Hussaini Thani. The knowledge of Shria and the secrets of spiritualism have been obtained by him by going to Gwalaior in the presence of Hazrat Syed Shah Ghouse Gwaliori. By obtaining permission from the saintly dress, he became complete and perfect in this matter. Upon the death of his father, he came to Bidar and sat on the teaching seat of his father of spiritualism and gave favour of pledge upon his hands to many thousand persons. And was shown the sight of the magnificence of Allah. A large number of people, due to his company and teaching, reached a degree of perfection and saintliness. He was well

known and famous, a great person, and a spiritual master of his time.

In the book Manqib Alrasul, when he passes from any grave, he used to walk slowly from there. If he passes from the grave where there will be punishment, then at that time he will sit near the grave and recite the supplication of reduction and astagfar three times. 'Allhuma afgra wa rahma wadkhil fi janati.' Then, by smiling, he will leave the grave. Sometime he used to sit on the grave, and he will be engaged there as such that even he will know the condition of the grave, but he did not disclose anything in this matter by his tongue. The observer will see that he was entering the grave personally. His personality will be full of such greatness and horror that the officers of the bidar and courtiers of the sultan will accept each and every word said by him in this matter. Due to the heat of the sun in his innermost being, every person and talking person coming before him will shiver due to fear.

This horror belongs to Allah and not to men.

As well as not belonging to the general men

He died in Bidar in the year 999 Hijiri. And his tomb is situated in Wasil Ganj (Gandhi Ganj), near Kalbin and Kali Masjid on the Chidri Road, in bad condition. And due to the road's extent, it is covered by dust, and it is very regrettable that

nobody is caring for such a great holy person of Allah. So in this matter, "it can be said that whatever you do, you will have such a result in this matter."

So think in this matter that it is the grave of Hazrat Syed Bader Uddin Badar Alam in reality. Or this grave may belong to some other holy person. Some years ago, any person had a place name plate with this name; however, Allah knows reality in this matter.

Some people insist that Syed Baderuddin habeeb allah quaderi bader alam is such a holy person in this matter. and he is well known as Bandi Peer or Bade Peer, situated in Mangalpet near Mission Hospital.

Syed Baderuddin Habeeb allah Quaderi Bader Alam has three sons and one daughter.

1. Syed Abdul Hasan Quaderi Jagat Guru Bijapur
2. Syed Mustafa Quaderi Bijapur
3. Syed Shah Fazal Allah Quaderi, known as Shah Alam Quaderi
4. one daughter.

12.The brief biography of Hadrat Syed Meeran Hussaini Baghdadi

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The mausoleum of Hadrat Syed Meeran Hussaini Baghdadi at Lungar House

The name and title

His name is Hadrat Meran Hussaini al Hamvi, but he was well known and famous as Hazrat Syed Meeran Hussaini and he belongs to the *Sadat* (descendant of the holy prophet through his daughter Hazrat Fatima) family. And due to this reason, his name is called Hussaini, and due to too

much use of this name, he is called Hussaini instead of Hussain. His patronymic name is known as Ghouse Thani, and his title is well known as Shah Abadal.

Genealogy

He belongs to a family member of Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani of Baghdad, and he was connected with the great Shaikh in the 14th generation.

1. Hazrat Syed Shah Meran Hussaini Baghdadi
2. Hazrat Syed Shah Masud Hasan al Hussain Quadri Alhamvi
3. Hazrat Syed Jalal Uddin
4. Hazrat Syed Ali.
5. Hazrat Syed Abdullah
6. Hazrat Syed Murshed
7. Hazrat Syed Qasim
8. Hazrat Syed Hussain Thani
9. Hazrat Syed Moosa
10. Hazrat Syed Mohammed
11. Hazrat Syed Hussain
12. Hazrat Syed Ahmed

13. Hazrat Emad uddin Abi Saleh Nasr Mohamd Quadri

14. Hazrat Syed Tajuddin Abdul Razaq Quadri

15. Hazrat Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani Baghdadi

Birth.

He was born in the year 960 Hegira in the famous and well-known city of Hamat, Iraq, and for this reason he is called Al-Hamumi.

Education and training Since his early age, he has been much interested in knowledge of *Zaheri* (outside), and with this knowledge of *Zaheri* (outside), there was a passion for him for *Talab Haq* (one who seeks Allah), and he becomes perfect in the following things upon doing his great endeavours and many hard tasks in this matter. 1.Mystics exercise. 2.Endeavours.

Bait and caliphate

Over a long time, he obtained the caliphate by pledging spiritual allegiance with his father, Hazrat Syed Shah Masud Hasan al Hussaini Quaderi Baghdadi, and upon getting an award of saintly dress, he started the teaching and preaching work of Islamic religion in the foreign land.

Migration.

During his youth period, he migrated from his place of birth, Hamat, and reached the Golconda kingdom along with his 100 disciples and devotees. He settled down in the mosque, which is near Golconda fort in *Malkapur* village (Lunger House), and till his last days he lived there.

Conduct and character

He has complete trust in Allah, and he used to engage the whole night in the worship of Allah, and he never missed his *Tahjud* prayer (supererogatory prayer) in the early hours of the morning. He did not used to have any links or connections with mankind or the world. He was always busy with zikar (invocation) and *shagal* (engagement). Due to his *tawakal* (trust in Allah) and *istagna* (content), he will not accept presents and gifts from his disciples and devotees. He was a very kind-hearted, pious person. He used to help the poor and needy. Due to his following qualities, a large number of people used to always be around him to get his favour and attention. 1.*Zahed* (mystic). 2.*Taqva* (piety). 3.Spiritual status.

Generals and special people used to be benefited by his *faizan* (favour) and *irfan* (intimate knowledge of Allah).

Miracles and revelations There are many events of his miracles and revelations available in the historical records, and from his many thousand miracles, one of the following is well known and famous: Once there were 100 persons with him, and there was nothing available with them for their food for three days. For this reason, *Dowels* and other persons in the shrine were facing severe hunger with them and feeling problems and difficulty in this matter.

On the fourth day, as per the order of Sultan Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah of Golconda kingdom, the companion of Sultan, Istaqlal Khan, came to his residence with 50 *qawan* (trays) of different royal food items and presented them to Sheikh, so he accepted the *qawan* (trays) and distributed them among his 100 companions, and all have eaten the royal food as per their requirements and needs. So upon this, the sheikh closed the *qawan* (trays) and returned them to the royal kitchen. In the royal kitchen, when the royal servants opened the *qawan* (trays), they found all the *qawan* (trays) as they were, and there was no shortage of food items in them, and all were full. For this reason, upon watching his great miracle, Istaqal Khan immediately proceeded to the sheikh's residence and became his true disciple and devotee.

Death.

There is no death for pious and holy personalities of Allah, but as per rules and regulations, Allah will transfer them from one place to another, and another world is better than this world, and this transfer is well known as death or another world. This great pious personality of Deccan left this word on the 13th Jamad Awwal in the year 1049 A.H. at the age of ninety years.

Resting place.

His tomb is situated in the Lunger House crossroads area on the northern side of the road, and on its left side is the mausoleum of this great sheikh. There is one door on the southern side of the tomb, and now one more door has been added, which was constructed by some devotees for the convenience of the visitors there. The construction of the above tomb is based on the royal construction of Golconda style, and in this tomb there are two graves available, and the details are as follows:

1. Sheikh's grave. 2. In another grave, his wife is buried, and this grave is constructed in the ladies grave styleth

Around the above graves, a wall of marble was constructed, and on its southern side, the details of the person who constructed this wall are written as follows: "By lieutenant colonel Mohiuddin Ali Khan, Inspector General of Nizam's

Special Armed Forces.' Around the marble walls on the sides of two graves there were fixed 12 wooden poles of 6.10 feet, and with these poles there was frame-like construction, and in this area there are three arches on all sides. On the grave, there is one egg of an ostrich, and there are also many applications available there. In the above area, there is provision for electricity.

The tablet.

In the above tomb, there is one door on which a stone tablet is available, on which it is written as follows: This is the shrine of Syed Meran Hussaini Baghdadi, and the name of the person who presented this tablet is also there: Ghulam Rasul, a resident of the Makkah Mosque area.

The well and kitchen

On the eastern side of the shrine's large area, there is a big water well, and its water is sweet. Some time before, when there was no provision for water taps in the shrine, the water from the above well was used in the shrine. Even today, the visitors who used to come to visit the shrine for the fulfilment of their desires and wishes used to take baths in the water of this well. There is a kitchen near the well on the back side of the shrine. At the time of the Urs (death anniversary), food items are prepared in this kitchen area, and in the compound area, a tent will be fixed in which

the visitors to the shrine are provided food and benediction on this occasion.

The Urs (death anniversary)

Every year on the 27th to 29th of Zilhaj, the Urs ceremony is celebrated, and the lights are illuminated on the mausoleum. On this occasion, people from various walks of life, irrespective of caste and creed, assemble to celebrate the Urs (death anniversary), which takes place on the above dates of the Muslim calendar at the famous mausoleum of Syed Meeran Hussaini Baghdadi every year. Several hundred thousand devotees from near and far, irrespective of religion and beliefs, gather there to seek blessings.

During the Urs (death anniversary) time, a large number of visitors will visit the shrine for the fulfilment of their desires and wishes for the sake of the Sheikh's name. In this way, the above ceremony will be arranged on a grand scale, and the visitors will visit the mausoleum from near and faraway places in large numbers and pray to Allah for the fulfilment of their desires and wishes for the sake of the Sheikh's name.

On the light illumination day of the shrine, the flower wreath will be sent on the camel to the shrine by the Golconda army men. During the Urs (death anniversary) time, there will be good arrangements with local police to control large

numbers of visitors at the shrine. There is daily bus service from the Naya pool to Lungar House, and its route number is 80. During the Urs (death anniversary), many buses will be provided by the Naya pool to the Lungar House area. On the 12th Jamad Awwal sheikh left this world, so on this day there will be a recitation of verse Fathea in the shrine, and this ceremony is known as the small urs (death anniversary) or small sandal.

The Sultan's devotion

As per reference from the book '*Tadhkirtal Auliya Hyderabad*,' due to his devotion and *Sadat* (felicity), Sultan Ibrahim Qutub Shah of Golconda has arranged the marriage of his daughter, Princess Kulsum Sultana, with Hazrat Syed Meran Hussaini, and he has no children by this marriage. The grave of Princess Kulsum Sultana is situated at the opposite end of the door of the tomb, at a distance of some feet, and is made of black stone.

Children.

He has five sons, and their names are as follows:

1. Hazrat Syed Abdul Quader
2. Hazrat Syed Abdul Wahab
3. Hazrat Syed Saduddin Syed Asadullah
4. Hazrat Syed Mohammed

5. Hazrat Syed Abdul Razzaq

All the above were famous for the following things:

1. Trust in Allah.
2. Persons of revelation
3. Persons of miracles

Miracles.

The sheikh left this world before 385 years ago, but since then, his miracles and favours are continuing and available in the shrine area. It is the experience of the day and night in the shrine area that the visitors are fulfilled with their desires and wishes, and for needy people, this shrine is the perfect place to fulfil their wishes. The visitors from near and faraway places will visit the shrine in large numbers for the fulfilment of their desires and wishes for the sake of the Shaikh's name.

His spiritual court is most beneficial for the following diseases and problems: 1.All diseases. 2.Evil spirits. Due to the cure of the above diseases and due to the benefits of people from the shrine, people from various walks of life, irrespective of caste and creed, assemble there and pray there for the recovery, so his favour and affection are equal to all persons who will present

themselves in his court and pray there for the recovery of diseases.

According to the shrine's custodian, there are many cases of patients affected by evil spirits who used to come there and recover quickly, and there has been an increase in the number of visitors to the shrine since February 1981. He has explained that his *jalali* (majestic) condition is still alive, so for this reason, once in the case of patient Mr. Saleemuddin's treatment, somebody threw out a brazier by mistake in the well. For this reason, there was a great fire accident that took place in the well, and huge fire flames were found there.

Live miracle.

The news report of his great miracle has been published in the daily Urdu newspaper 'Rehumai Deccan' in Hyderabad on March 12, 1981. Once, one lorry driver, Mr. Saleem, was coming to Hyderabad from Bombay, and on the way, in place of Jalkot, one male and female cobra snake came have come on the centre of the road. For this reason, the male cobra died suddenly due to the accident by the lorry of Mr. Saleem on the spot, and the female cobra entered the lorry cabin and sat there, and for this reason, some people killed her immediately. Mr. Saleem, who was 26 years old, came to his house in Hyderabad, and after some days his health became seriously ill, and his

habits and movements were converted like those of a cobra snake, and he started crawling like a snake. For this reason, his mother took him to many spiritualist places for his health recovery, but there was no benefit at all.

After some time, his mother has arranged the marriage of Mr. Saleem with Miss Durdana. After marriage, Mrs. Durdana has also become a patient of the evil spirits, and her habits and movements have also been converted into those of a female cobra. Due to the serious condition of Mr. Salem and his wife, the parents were becoming upset and worried in this matter, and they took them to many places for their checkups by spiritualists for their cure and recovery, but there was no benefit for them.

So as per the advice of Mr. Saleem's friend, the couple visited the shrine of Hazrat Khaja Rehmatulla Saheb of Rahmatabad in Nellore district and they stayed there for some days, but due to no money for the expenses for their stay there, they were planning to come back to Hyderabad city. For this reason, they were planning to come back to Hyderabad city, and in their dream, they got a message that they should take a ration of 100 rupees from the shop that is opposite the shrine, and so they have taken ration from the above shop without payment of cost, and

the shop owner did not demand money upon the delivery of the goods to them.

After some time, they were instructed in their dream to proceed to the shrine of Hazrat Yousuf Saheb and Shraif Saheb in Hyderabad. So they reached there and stayed there for some time. During their stay at the above shrine, they were further instructed in the dream to proceed to the shrine of Syed Meeran Hussaini at Lungar House.

From the residence of Mr. Saleem, which is located at the first Lancer area of the hillside, they came to the shrine of Syed Meran Hussaini at Lungar House area. At the shrine, they were advised to take a bath at the well of the shrine, and after the bath, both of them were taken for a visit to the shrine for some days. In the shrine area, their habits and movements of snakes, like creeping and hissing, continued, and for this reason, the visitors noticed their habits and movements of snakes, and this news was spread in the city, so for this reason, a large number of people came to the shrine to see them and watch their habits of snakes. Due to the large number of visitors and gatherings, it was difficult to control the large number of people in the shrine, and for this reason, one police outpost was established under the supervision of the circle inspector, Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan, of police station Asif Nagar, and the following policemen were allotted duties in the

police outpost at the shrine area. 1.Mr. Ishaque. 2.Mr.Abdul Razzaq. 3.Mr.Abdul Razzaq. 4. Mr. S.R. Goud

Also, the above-mentioned police staff watched the creeping and hissing condition of the couple. As per the statement of policeman Mr. Abdul Razzaq, when there was a condition of invocation of spirits on Mrs. Durdana, she used to say to get back her husband, and then she used to climb on the pole like a snake. On the 4th of February, when there was a condition of invocation of spirits on them, they both said, "*Baba, now we are going,*" and then they slept there for some time, and upon their wake-up, they became normal and in perfect health due to the spiritual favour and help of the Syed Meeran Hussaini Saheb. Upon the above problem of evil spirits, Mr. Saleem has discontinued his lorry driving work, but upon his recovery of good health, he has continued the work of lorry driving. And his wife, Mrs. Durdana, also became perfect, and her health was also greatly improved by the kind blessings of the sheikh.

Reference book:

'Faizan Auliya Deccan' by Mohammed Ali Majdadi

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13. The biography of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani Warangal



The tomb of **Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani Warangal**

There is much work that belongs to Sheikh Abdul Quadir Jilani R.A. for the propagation and preaching work of Islam, and for this purpose he has sent so many of his followers in all directions of the world. After him, his descendants also followed his policy, and they also left their native places for foreign lands for the spreading of Islam through the preaching and propagation work of the Islamic religion.

Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani is one of the seven sons who left Baghdad many centuries ago for India for the preaching and propagation work of Islam. He was successful there, and he has a great position in India, especially in the Deccan (South India). Due to the presence of seven famous personalities from the chain of the Quaderia order, there was tremendous success and great work done for the preaching and propagation of Islam in foreign lands, so, for this reason, they are called the seven stars.

Chain of the caliphs

1. Abdul Razzaq Hamad Syed Jalaluddin Jamal al-Baher, Mashooq Rabbani
2. Syed Shah Abdul Quader Quaderi.
3. Syed Shah Ahmed Quaderi.
4. Syed Yousuf Quaderi.
5. Syed Shah Mohammed Quaderi,
6. Syed Shab uddin Jalwa Ahmed Quaderi

7. Syed Shah Haider Hilaluddin Quaderi
8. Syed Shah Emaduddin Quaderi.
9. Syed Abu Baker Tajuddin Syed Abdul Razzaq Quaderi
10. Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani, R.A.
11. Syed Abu Said Mubarak Maqzumi
12. Syed Sheikh Sharaf Uddin Abul Hasan Ali ibn Mohamed Quraishi Hankari
13. Sheikh Abu Yousuf Tartosi
14. Shaikh Abul Fazal Abdullah al-Wahid Tamimi
15. Sheikh Aba Baker Abdullah Shibli.
16. Syed Abul Qasim Junaid Baghdadi
17. Sheikh Ziauddin Sirrisahti.
18. Sheikh al-Ajal Maruf Karqi
19. Syed Imam Mosa Ali Reza.
20. Syed Moosa Kazim.
21. Syed Imam Jafar Sadiq.
22. Syed Imam Mohammed Baquer.
23. Syed Imam Zainul Abidin.
24. Syed Imam Hussain
25. Syed Imam Hasan Mujtaba.
26. Syedna Ali bin Abu Talib.
27. Hazrat Syedana Mohammed Mustafa
(peace be upon him)

Name.

His name is well known and famous as Hammad, and his alqab (epithets) are well known and famous as Jalaluddin and Jamal Al-Bahr, but his great fame and popularity are attached to his qitab (title) of Mashooq Rabbani (the lover of Allah). Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani is the 11th direct descendant of Sheikh Abdul Quadir Jilani, R.A., of Baghdad.

Genealogy tracing back to Hadrat Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani

1. Syed Shah Jalaluddin Hammad
2. Syed Hasan Abdul Quadir
3. Syed Ahmed.
4. Syed Shah Yousuf.
5. Syed Shah Mohammed.
6. Syed Shah Hyder Hilaluddin
7. Syed Shah Shabuddin.
8. Syed Shah Mohammed.
9. Syed Shah Emaduddin Abi Saleh
10. Syed Shah Tajuddin Abi Baher Abdul Razzaq
11. Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani

Blessed birth and education

His blessed birth took place about five hundred years ago on the 7th Rajab in the year 896 A.H., in Baghdad city, and at that time Turkey was a province under the Baghdad government, and the name of the rulers of Turkey is Saleem. His early education and training were completed under the direct supervision of his father at his house, as their house belongs to great knowledge and wisdom, and by the age of 12 years, he had completed his education and was becoming perfect in many knowledge areas. He has memorised the Quran under the supervision of his mother, who was also a perfect lady in many ways. So when she observes any miracle from any of her sons, she will tell them, "Baby takes rest," and then at that time the boy will suddenly die at once, and in this way many of her sons are dead.

Until the age of 12 years, no miracle occurred to him, and he has completed the education in the knowledge of Zaheri (manifest), and then his father has granted him saintly dress (Qirqa) and Khilafat (a spiritual successor), and in this way he has become caliph of his father. At that time, Baghdad was the centre of knowledge and the arts, and its population was very large compared with other cities in the world. For this reason, it was called the "bride of the cities.

His father used to keep himself with him in his Zikr (remembrance of Allah) and recital and

practise circles, which enabled him to improve and progress in his (Batitni) innermost knowledge. Upon the completion of the knowledge of manifest (Zaheri), he started learning the knowledge of Batani (innermost), and he has become perfect in a short period of time. When his father observed any miracle from any of his sons, he used to tell them, "Baby takes rest," and then at that time the boy would suddenly die at once, and in this way many of his sons were dead.

His father's name is Syed Hasan Abdul Quader Thani, who was a perfect learned person and scholar, and for this reason, large numbers of people used to come to see him and become his disciples, and they will also use this knowledge to become perfect scholars. He has spent his life in trust in Allah (Mutakwil), and there are large numbers of his disciples and devotees. Whatever he gets by the grace and kindness of Allah, he will use to accept the same.

Journey

Once he was standing in the house building, and at that time some ducks and geese were running towards him, so he moved his leg, and due to this reason, one duck died suddenly there.

The housemaid reported this miracle to the mother of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani, R.A. She was given instructions that she should not disclose this

matter to any other person, and she has begun her preparations to separate him from his father. For the above reasons, she obtained permission from the father of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani, R.A. He obtained saintly dress and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father and left Baghdad city along with some disciples and followers (Mutaqadien), and his mother asked him to proceed directly towards the holy cities of Makkah and Madina.

Visit to Madina City

Upon obtaining his parents' permission in the year 912 Hegira, he was proceeding on his journey towards Madina City at that time, when he was sixteen years old. He visited Makkah, and from there he reached Madina City, where he has stayed for a period of two years. Along with some disciples and followers (Mutaqadien), he has covered the journey towards Madina City by day and night and has reached Madina City. He has stayed in the mosque in Madina City. He was used to visiting the prophet's mosque in the morning and evening to present his Salam (salutation) there, and some times he was used to busying himself there in meditation (maraqaba). He was busy in Madina City with the following schedule:

- 1.Meeting w3. Attendith Sufi people. 2. Meeting with Mashaiq (learned persons) and Sheikhs

(saints). 3.Attend the teaching circles.
4.Worship.

Hajj pilgrimage

He had been residing in Madina City for two years. During his stay in Madina city, he visited Makkah two times along with some of his disciples and followers (Mutaqadien), performed the Hajj, and came back from there to Madina city. Once he was proceeding towards Makkah city along with some disciples and followers (Mutaqadien), and during the journey due to no water availability, the caravan people faced a lot of problems. For this reason, all parties requested his help in this matter. So the sheikh was asked to remove the silt from one place. So upon removing the silt, they found a spring where clean water was available. Upon fulfilling their thirst and filling the miskhs (small water skins), the caravan started again for their journey towards Makkah city. During the above journey, one night there was very much darkness, and there was no arrangement of lamps with the caravan. So the sheikh told them to put water in the small vessels, put the cloth wicks in them, and light them. On this, the wicks were lightened like the torches (Mashael).

During this journey, one person's camel was dead on the way, and its owner was a poor person who depended on the camel alone. So with his great

grief, he requested the sheikh's help in this matter, and due to the sheikh's supplication, the camel has become alive. During this journey, the son of Hazrat Shah Kamal Darwish was suddenly dead, so Shah Sahib explained the details to the sheikh in this matter, and he requested the sheikh's help, so he prayed in this matter, and the boy has become alive due to the kindness and grace of Allah.

Title: Mashooq Rabbani

One day he was present in the mausoleum of a holy prophet after the morning prayer, and for a long time he was busy in the meditation (maraqaba) there and returned back to his mosque where he was residing. And on the same night, he came to the mausoleum in the late hours and requested the servants to open the lock of the mosque of the prophet, but they refused to open the door of the mausoleum against the rules and regulations in the late hours.

So the Shaikh told them that he was asked to be present in the mosque, so they should open the door. They have told him that they were not able to open the door. So then, if he wants, he should open the door himself and get into the mausoleum. So the sheikh called "Ya Jaddi, Ya Jaddi" (Oh: grandfather, Oh: grandfather), so the door was opened automatically, and there was a reply from

the mausoleum: "Ya Waladi, Ya Waladi" (Oh: my son, Oh: my son). So he opened the door and was entered into the mausoleum, and he was there up to morning time in Khilawat (sitting in solitude), and after morning prayer, he was coming back to his mosque, where he was granted saintly dresses, took a pledge (Bay'ah) from his disciples and followers (Mutaqadien), and was given the caliphate to the following persons:

1. Hasan bin Ahmed
2. Shaikh Kamal Darwish

He informed all his disciples and followers (Mutaqadien) that, from Samadiat (from Allah), he was granted the title 'Mashooq Rabbani' (the lover of Allah). So when he reached Madina, he was granted the title (Qitab) of Mashooq Rabbani, the lover of Allah, due to the kindness and nobility of Allah's last prophet, and he was asked to proceed and visit Deccan (South India) for the preaching and propagation work of Islam in that foreign land. So he asked the disciples and followers to start preparing for the journey. So Shaikh Kamal Darwish has started the preparations for the journey, and Hasan bin Ahmed was left there, who was famous for his miracles and revelations, and his grave is available in Madina city.

The journey of the Deccan (South India)

The next day after the above event, he started on his journey towards the Deccan area. In the year 916 Hegira or 917 Hegira. He was reached in Warangal city along with many of the disciples and Darwish people during the period of Sultan Quli Qutub Shah, who was the ruler of the Golconda Kingdom at that time. During his long journey, there were many miracles and revelations happening, and for this reason, many people accepted the religion of Islam and became his disciples and devotees. Many hundreds of his followers are included among them. 1. Holy persons. 2. Ahle Allah (saints). 3. Majzoob (one lost in divine meditation).

There were seventy or eighty elephants with him, and they also reached Warangal, and on them, the luggage of followers and Darwish people was loaded. During his journey in India, due to his miracles, the landlords used to offer him elephants with chains due to their devotion.

During his journey from Madina City to India by ship, there was a strong and heavy storm, so the ship was in great danger. All passengers were disappointed in their lives and requested that the sheikh pray in this matter. Upon his prayer, the storm was stopped, and the ship reached the seaport safely. When he was near the Deccan area, one landlord came to visit him upon hearing of his miracles and favours. He brought his blind

son before the sheikh and requested his prayer in this matter. So the sheikh prayed in this matter and put his palm on the blind boy's face, and the boy recovered his sight immediately. Due to this miracle, the whole family of the landlord has accepted the religion of Islam.

During this journey, there was heavy rainfall, and the Sheikh and his devotees were far away from populated (Abadi) areas, so the Sheikh asked them to mark the earth around them, so they did the same. For this reason, there was heavy rainfall around them, but the caravan of holy people was not affected by the heavy rainfall in the line-marked area of the ground. During the journey, there was a river, so it was very difficult to cross it. So the Sheikh was entered into the river on his horse, and for this reason, the river was stopped immediately, and there became a way for all of them, so the caravan persons passed the river safely, and they also proceeded further by walking on the water due to the Sheikh's miracle. When the local landlord learned of the above details of the sheikh's miracle, he became Muslim and offered him many gifts and presents. At that time, the Lodi king was ruling on the throne of the Delhi Kingdom.

Stay in Somawarm Village.

First, he arrived in Warangal city, and from there he proceeded directly towards Somawaram village, which is 16 miles away on the southern side from the city of Warangal, where he was staying for a period of 12 years on the hillside. He was busy there in the standing position in the meditation of Anwar Haq (the lights of Allah). When he came to Somaram village, one blind weaver person visited him upon knowing his miracles and requested his prayer in this matter, so he put his palm on his face, and due to this reason, he was recovering his sight. Due to this event, many thousands of local people accepted the religion of Islam.

One day while brushing his teeth, he put his miswak (tooth brush) stick in the earth, and after some days it developed and became green, and after some days it developed like a tree. The senior persons of Somaram village have stated that in the year 1338 Hegira, the Miswak tree was available for 40 years in the village, and after that, it has become older and has fallen down due to the storm. It is well known that the sheikh's strict instructions were that nobody should visit him while he was busy in worship unless he called somebody. Once, as per his practise, he was busy in the worship of Allah, and he was in such a condition for some days that he did not call any person during his period of meditation. For this reason, disciples and devotees have become upset

and worried in this matter, and they have approached his caliph Shah Kamal Darwish in this connection. So the caliph consoled all of them, and he went into the presence of the sheikh and saw him busy in Mushada Jamal (divine elegance), and he was watching the Ghaib (invisible), and for this reason, his condition was as follows: 1.Mutagayar (change) 2.Digradon (serious) 3. Haibat (fear)

For the above reasons, he could not dare to disturb the Sheikh and was returned from there to his place, where he explained the conditions of the Sheikh to the devotees and disciples, and for this reason, he consoled all of them in this matter. After many days, his condition of engrossment (Muhevat) was ended, and the Sheikh called his disciples and devotees and instructed them to start preparing for the journey to proceed towards the city of Warangal in the Deccan (South India) area of India.

The journey of Urs village

As per the Sheikh's instructions, when preparations were ready, the Sheikh, along with his caravan of disciples and devotees, were proceeding towards Urs village, which in the olden days was known as Qazipura village. During this journey, when Urs village was 6 miles away, the sheikh took his sandals (Nalian) off his foot and proceeded towards barefootedness with much

care and attention, and nobody dared ask the reason in this matter. So the sheikh himself asked Shah Kamal Darwish, "Baba Kamal, come near to me so that I can explain the facts in this matter." When Shah Kamal went near him, he was asked to put his head into his armpit and see, and so Shah Kamal saw many thousand pure souls of martyrs coming in large numbers and meeting with the Sheikh. So the reason for his barefoot walk on the journey was explained in this way to his disciples and caliph, Sheikh Kamal Darwish.

Stay on the mountain near Urs Village.

From Somaram village, he was taken for his stay in Qaizpura village, which is five miles away from Warangal city. As per reference from the book *Miskawat Nabiya*, in which it was quoted from the other book *Anwar Aqbar* that Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani R.A., on his arrival in the Urs village from Somawarm village, was beginning his worship upon the mountain in Hanmakonda village for a period of 12 years, there was a Hindu jogi (worshipper) who was very powerful in the worship of the idols, and he was used to commit many harmful acts. He used to reside on the mountain, which was 4 miles away from Hanmakonda Mountain. Due to the Sheikh's arrival, the Jogi was very upset and angry, and due to his ill will, the Jogi (worshipper) threw a big stone on the forehead of the Sheikh by his magic

power, which fell near him without any harm or injury to the Sheikh. At that time he was busy in meditation, and the big stone fell near the forehead of the sheikh. Due to the grace of Allah, he stopped the big stone with his finger, and his finger impression is still available on the stone. That place is known as Chilla (mark), and that stone is also preserved even today. That big stone was in a hanging position due to the sheikh's miracle, and afterwards it was supported by stone and soil. When the visitors used to see that stone, they felt a sense of great peace and satisfaction in this matter.

After the failure of the above bad deed, the Jogi (worshipper) has become ashamed in this matter, and so, for this reason, he made a big python by his magic power and instructed the python to kill the Sheikh, but when the big python came near the Sheikh, he stopped the python by the sign of his first finger. For this reason, the python became restless, fretful, and fuming and could not move further. When the sheikh's daily recital and practise were completed, he marked some lines on the back side of the python, and those lines were transferred to the mountain stone. Those marks are still visible on the mountain stone. Due to the above two great miracles, the Jogi (worshipper) accepted the religion of Islam, and till his death, he was in the Sheikh's service and benefited from

his great favours and attention. His stone grave is available at the foot of the sheikh's mausoleum.

Stay in Urs village.

After this miracle, he got down from the hill and was proceeding towards Qazipura (Urs) village. He went towards the tomb of Qazi Ziauddin, who was martyred during the period of Sultan Tughlaq of the Delhi Kingdom, and upon recitation of Fatiha (the first verse in the holy Quran), he was asked for his permission and for the grant of some land to enable him to stay there. Upon receiving permission from Qazi Sahib's soul, he decided to settle down there. The Qazi Sahib's soul told him that his position is like a sun and his position is like a lamp before him. So if he settles down in this land, then the light of the lamp will not be continued in the presence of the sun. The Sheikh has replied to him, "Oh, Qazi, this is a careful thought that my children will perform the formalities of aoud (aloe wood) and flowers in your shrine area. Afterward, the soul of Qazi Saheb congratulated the sheikh for the place, and for this reason, the sheikh settled down here. He settled down there with the permission of Qazi Sahib, and he was pointing to his final resting place by fixing his staff on the ground, which is 150 yards away from the mausoleum of Qazi Sahib.

Qazi Ziauddin was sent with the armies of Delhi king Mohammed Bin Tughlaq for the expedition of Warangal Kingdom and died in the war. For this reason, that village is known as Qazipura village, but due to several Urs (death anniversaries) of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani R.A., this village was becoming very famous and well known as the Urs Jagir village.

Marriages and sons

When the Sheikh was 30 years old, he was married in the year 926 Hegira due to Shah Kama Darwish, and his disciples and devotees requested him in this matter, and they have insisted on the marriage. As per reference from the history book of "*Qila Warangal*," the sheikh was married in the year 925 Hegira, and there were his two wives. From them, three sons and one daughter were born, and out of them, two sons and one daughter died in the early ages because of their miracles. And their graves are available on the left side of the mausoleum of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani, R.A.

The miracles of sons

One day the sheikh, after morning prayer and the completion of the daily recital, entered the residential building and watched there as his two sons were sitting on the wall with sticks in their hands and the wall was moving like a high-speed horse. For this reason, he was told in childhood

that disclosing the secrets of fakirs was not good. So he asked his sons to pray the Nafil (supererogatory) prayer after ablution. So as per his instruction, they prayed after ablution, and they died from the condition of prostration.

The daughter's miracles

One day his daughter was combing her hair, and there were falling flowers from the right side of her hair and sparks from the left side of her hair. Due to the above condition, he told her, "Baby, take rest," and for this reason, at that time, the girl was dead suddenly at once, and in this way, many of his children were dead. Only one son, Hazrat Ghouse Moinuddin, of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani R.A., survived, and from him, the lineage is being continued and blessed by Allah for the preaching and propagation work of Islam in the region.

Conduct and character

He was famous for the following:

- 1.Habibat (tremendous nature) 2.Viqar (dignity)

For the above reasons, even big Fakirs, saints (Sahib Dil), and pious people used to pay him great respect and honour. But despite this great position and status of tremendous nature (habitat) and dignity, pay him great respect and honour.

But despite this great position and status of tremendous nature (habitat) and dignity (Viqar), he was used to being kind and affectionate, loving the children, respecting the elders, and conveying Salam first to all persons. He was kind and bestowed his favours on the following people: 1.Old persons. 2. Poor persons (Muhtaj).

He was always kind towards Fakirs, and he will pay them much attention in their meetings. He never visited the houses of the rich and wealthy. He was used to avoiding meeting with rich and wealthy people. He never returned a beggar without his help. Whatever was available, he used to give to the Fakirs. He used to treat everyone politely and smoothly. He never talked with anybody harshly. He was perfect in the following: 1.Halim (tolerant). 2.Burdbar (patient). 3.Sabre (patient). 4.Shaker (thankful).

His condition and status of patience, thankfulness, and contentment were so great that, despite three days of starvation (Faqa), he never disclosed this matter to others, and in such a condition, if there were any presents and offerings received, he would give first preference to needy and poor people, and after this, if there was some portion left, he would eat the same.

Physical features.

His height was medium, he had a commanding personality, and his body parts were very strong. His colour was a mix of red and white, and his beard was thick.

Dress.

He was used to wearing the simple dress, which is as follows with patches: 1. Shirt. 2. Lunge (cloth sheet to cover the lower part of the body). 3. Amama (turban). 4. Wooden Nalin (sandals)

General condition.

He was the leader of the following people in his time:

1. Mashaiqin (scholars). 2. Sufi persons.

He was connected with the world of spirituality, so he had the position and status of love. He was used to presenting always in the shrine and was always busy in the morning and evening in the following circles.

1. Ziker (remembrance of Allah) 2. Shagal (daily recitals).

So for the above reasons, the devotees and disciples were rich in the wealth of the world and the hereafter (Darin). Many thousand non-Muslims were used to visit the Sheikh's shrine from faraway places, were used to become Muslims, left

cover (infidelity) and its darkness, and were entered into the circle of his devotees and disciples.

Wives.

The sheikh's first wife was dead in the year 940 Hegira. He married another woman, but no children were born from this marriage, and she was dead before the sheikh's death. The two graves of his wives are situated on the opposite side of the eastern door of the mausoleum, which was made of bricks and lime used as mortar.

Famous disciples.

Among his disciples and devotees, there were many Ghouse (one who comes to another's grievance) and Qutub (the highest cadre in the spiritual pivot on axis), and the details are as follows:

1. Shah Kamal Darwish.
2. Hasan bin Ahmed
3. Shahzinda Bhakan Darwesh
4. Ali bin Abdullah
5. Zaher bin Waheed
6. Nasir bin Qasim

7. Abdul Quader Mohiuddin.

Some of the above persons were buried in the Urs Jagir village, and some others were buried in other

places. Shah Zinda Bhakun Darwish's children are still found in the Urs village, and his grave is situated outside of the Urs Jagir village on the way to the Alipur village in the small mosque, which was constructed on the small hill and was made of stone. The writer of the book *Biography of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani*, Mr. Ghulam Jilani Ahmed Taban's wife, belongs to the children of Shah Zinda Bhaken Darwesh.

Anecdotes of Hazrath Mashooq Rabbani

The author of the book *Mishkawat Nibwa* mentioned that the Sheikh was a man of miracles and revelations (Kashaf). He did many miracles, and for this reason, it is a very difficult and tough task to cover all of them.

The famous miracle

The Ranga Samudram, which is a very large water tank located on the western side of the Urs Jagir village and which was presented to the Sheikh by a local ruler when he showed him his great miracle by giving life to the dead horse due to the grace and kindness of Allah, is available in the list of the Sheikh's miracles, which is available in this magazine. The date of Sheikh's demise and death anniversary details are mentioned as follows:

Journey to another world.

At the age of 81, all his body parts were becoming old and not able to function properly, and daily weakness and infirmity started. At last, on Thursday, the 16th Rajab, 977 Hegira, his body temperature had become higher, and the perseverance, magnanimity, and dhadon of agonies of death had started. In the confluence of ages of death, the Sheikh Quran recited the Quran as per tradition. He completed the recitation of the Quran on theally for two times, and on the 17th Rajab, at the time of 9 o'clock in the morning time, by perseverance and smilingly, he recited the Islamic creed (the Islamic creed is the Shahadah, the proclamation (L Ilha Illà-llh, Muammadun Raslu-llh), and he left this world on the 17th Rajab, 977 Hegira It was Friday, and upon washing the dead body and the shroud covering the dead body, the funeral was ready. His son Hazrat Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin and his successor prayed the funeral prayer after Friday prayer, and by 3 o'clock, the lamp of guidance was buried, and there was a feeling of sadness and grief in the city due to the heavy loss of the great pious personality of Deccan (South India). In this way, burial and funeral rites were completed.

As per reference from the book *Miskawat Nibya*, his date of death is the 22nd Rajab in the year 999 Hegira, and as per reference from the history book

Tariq Qila Warangal, his date of death is the 17th Rajab in the year 977 Hegira. The shrine building and mosque were constructed during the period of the sheikh, and the mausoleum was constructed after his death. It is located in the Urs village of Warangal district, 2.5 miles away from the Warangal railway station, and it is situated on the roadside.

But as per the other historical records, his date of demise is the 17th Rajab, 977 Hegira, and the death anniversary usually commences in the village of Urs Jagir on the 17th Rajab every year. The Urs (the anniversary day) is performed by the trustees of the shrine every year in the best possible manner for comfort and the best service to the visitors of the shrine. In two places, old Gaddi (a small fort) and new Gaddi (a small fort), the ceremony of the sandal is held at the same time. The visitors of the shrine are provided food and benediction on this occasion in the building of one of the gaddies (small forts) separately. The sheikh's children are still available in Urs village. People from various walks of life, irrespective of caste and creed, assemble to celebrate the Urs (death anniversary), which takes place on the 17th day of Rajab of the Muslim calendar at the famous Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani's Dargah (shrine) in Warangal every year. Several hundred thousand devotees from near and far, irrespective of

religion and beliefs, gather there to seek blessings.

On every Saturday and Thursday, the visitors in large numbers will visit the shrine and pray to Allah for the fulfilment of their desires and wishes for the sake of the Sheikh's name.

For the management of the old shrine building and for the poor, feeding, and other expenses, the rulers of Golconda and Asif Jahi Kings (Hyderabad State) granted some villages to the trustees of the shrine, who were descendants of the sheikh. First of all, Sultan Quli Qutub Shah of Golconda Kingdom granted the Qazipura village to the shrine in 1095, and the following villages were also given to the trustees by the rulers of Hyderabad State for the management and other expenses of the shrine. 1. Farm of Aliabad 2. Alipur village. 3. Chotpally village. 4. Somaram village and Jamalpur farm 5. Dobba Kunata and Tinkur Kunta farms

Mausoleum.

ths,a At the reorganisation of Hyderabad State, all the above Inam grants (grants) that were granted to villages that had an annual revenue of over Rs. one hundred thousand were taken back from the trustees by the government, and in lieu of the above villages, for every three months, a small amount of grants was sanctioned by the

government to cover the expenses of the shrine management of Urs Jagir village in Warangal district.

The above are some of the brief extracts from the book *Hayat Mahsooq Rabbani R.A.*, which was written by Auliya Quadri, who was the brother of the former trustees of the shrine, but all other details in this book are taken from the book Biography: "*The Biography of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani*," which was written by Ghulam Jilani Ahmed Taban.

Quotes.

His sayings are as follows, which are added to the benefits of the general and other people in this book:

- 1.The dalil (proof) of a Muslim person is that he should be patient with the problem and thankful for the pleasure.
- 2.One who will be in worldly success will be entered into problems, and one who will be away from them will be successful.
- 3.The world and its pleasure and happiness are not permanent, so, for this reason, one should not be proud of the pleasure and happiness of the world.
- 4.If one likes the world, then he will be away from the truth.
- 5.and it is an evil thing.

6. The world is a place of trials.
7. That deed is good, for which Allah will be happy.
8. To pass from polytheism is called touhid (unity of God).
9. The thought of being two in a Sufi's heart will be termed "polytheism."
10. Eman (faith) is protected by fear and hope.
11. to keep away from bad company because it will affect you soon.
12. That man is good because he thinks that all people are good.
13. Everything of Kamal's excellence will face its downfall.
14. Anger and Eman (faith) are opposites of each other.
15. Do not engage in backbiting against anyone.
16. Unless there is no control over Nafas Ammara (inordinate appetites), there will be danger to human life.
17. That man is called Sufi, and he will have his Zaher (manifest) and Batin (innermost) in the same condition.
18. Knowledge without action is useless and has no benefit at all.
19. To respect the learned and to be kept away from the ignorant.

20. Always keep the fear of Allah in your heart.
21. Never tell lies under any circumstances.
22. Never swear because Azamat (greatness) will be removed from the heart.
23. Always pay respect to the elders and be kind to the younger ones.
24. The obedience of the parents is the cause of success and good results.
25. Behave well with all people with good manners.
26. Halam (tolerant) and Burdbari (patience) are like human jewellery.
27. There is respect for a man with knowledge, and there is respect for knowledge with wealth.
28. To be kept away from the company of cruel and ignorant persons
29. The worldly position and status are not permanent.
30. There is a difference in wisdom and tamiz (manners) among human beings and animals.
31. to help the needy in the best possible manner.
32. What you don't like about yourself, you probably don't like about other people.
33. Due to Fasaq (sins) and Fajur (immortality), the heart will become dark.
34. Do not delay in performing your obligations.

35. Do not ask anything from anybody except Allah.
36. That person is good and will benefit all people.
37. If anybody says something about you, what do you think about it, whether it is true or false? True if it has then been thankful to him in this matter that your defect was known to you, and if it is false, then ignore it.
38. Do not be careless of the thankfulness of Allah for His blessings and His grace.
39. Saqawat (generosity) is great and the best thing.
40. The best worship is to control the heart.
41. The company of wealthy and rich people is dangerous and not good at all.
42. Knowledge is wealth, which will not meet its downfall.
43. Always remember your death, and never forget it at any time.
44. Ajaz (humility) and sincerity are great virtues and good habits.
45. Ajub (vanity) and pride will put human beings into problems and difficulties.
46. Always earn your bread with hard work.
47. Qal ba hall means the theoretical knowledge is useless and has no benefit at all.

Miracles.

The Sheikh's miracles are in large numbers, and some of them are listed as follows:

1. In his childhood, the sheikh was going to the bazaar, and on the way, he felt a bird dropping on him, so he looked at the bird, and the bird was dying at once and fell down on the ground.
2. As per tradition, there was one lady servant in the sheikh's house, and his son was dying due to some serious disease. For this reason, she was upset and worried in this matter, so for this reason, the sheikh caught the dead body and pushed it, so for this reason, the boy was becoming alive and stood by the grace of Allah.
3. As per tradition one, the land lord's daughter was becoming seriously ill, so for this reason his father cured her at many places, but there was no benefit at all, and day by day her health condition was becoming worse and worse, and the doctors were unable to cure her disease properly.

Somebody informed the landlord about the Sheikh's favours and miracles, so he brought her daughter to the shrine, and he requested his prayer for the cure of her recovery from a serious illness. So Sheikh took some water and put the

same on her face, and so, for this reason, she was becoming perfectly healthy by the grace of Allah. Due to this reason, the landlord, his family members, and many of his relatives have accepted the religion of Islam.

4. There is a tradition that once in his residence there was a scorpion sting for the lady servant, and for this reason she was suffering in this matter, so the sheikh put his saliva in the place of a scorpion's sting, and the lady servant became perfectly well.

5. A big landlord of Warangal Taluka, upon hearing the sheikh's favours and miracles, was presented his most valuable and pretty costly Arabic horse for the use of the sheikh, so he accepted the same and instructed the shrine servants to slaughter the horse and distribute the meat to the poor. So, as per his instruction, the horse meat was distributed among the poor.

Upon hearing the news of the event, the local ruler was becoming very upset and angry in this matter, so he asked the sheikh to return his valuable and pretty horse, and he was insisting on this matter, and he forced him, so for this reason, there was a condition of majestic which appeared upon him, and the sheikh ordered the Darwesh persons to collect the bones of the horse. Upon the collection of bones, he looked at them, and he was

told, *Qum Bizin Allah* (Rise by the grace of Allah), and then the horse became alive at once due to the kind grace and mercy of Allah. Due to this great miracle, the local ruler regretted this matter, touched the foot of the sheikh with great respect and honour, and granted him the large water tank of Ranga Samudram, which is a half mile away from the mausoleum of Urs village on the western side. The landlord, upon seeing the above great miracle, accepted the religion of Islam along with the family members and relatives. That landlord was dying upon the demise of the sheikh, and his grave in stone is situated in the shrine area on the eastern side.

6. As per tradition one, a land lord's son was suffering from leprosy disease, and when he came to know the details of Sheikh's fame and name, he visited him and requested him in this matter. So he prayed for him in this matter, and due to this reason, the boy was completely recovered. For this miracle, the landlord and his son became the special servants in the shrine, and for this reason, they became famous and well known.

7. As per tradition, one year there was no rainfall in one rainy season and the rainy season was nearing an end, and so, for this reason, all persons were upset and worried in this matter. So all persons from surrounding areas came and

requested the sheikh's prayer for the rainfall in this matter. So the sheikh prayed two Rakat (one set of standing genuflexion and prostration and in prayers) and raised his hands in the prayer for the rainfall, and even though the prayer was not completed, the clouds came there and the heavy rainfall was started. In a short period of time, tanks and ponds were filled, mankind was freed from the great problem and difficulty, and all persons were returned to their places happily.

7. As per tradition, this event is famous because once in the month of Ramadan, some guests were coming into the shrine building, and the temperature was very hot and severe due to the heat of the sun. At 5 o'clock, one person among the guests was told that it was better to get some ice pieces after Iftar (breaking a fast). Upon hearing this, the sheikh looked at the sky, and immediately the clouds came there, and there was a falling of ice pieces from the sky. So the servants collected many ice pieces and served them to the guests after Iftar (the breaking of a fast).

9. As per tradition, one man was brought to the shrine building who was suffering due to a dog bite problem, and he was crying at the sound of the dog, so the sheikh told the person that, being a human being, why is he crying at the sound of the dog? So upon this instruction, the person who was suffering from the dog bite

was completely recovered and became normal personified, and he was entered among the servants of the shrine.

10. As per tradition, once the sheikh was suffering from some problem in the eyes, and he was very upset and worried about this matter. So, for this reason, the servants brought one eye doctor into the shrine building to cure the eyes of the sheikh. The doctor has given him some medicine and instructed him that water should not be touched the eyes, and in this matter, care should be taken, the she sheikhhe Sheikh asked him how e shoul perform thablution? , and the doctor told him that if the eye dear, are, dear t can the peablution.eByion and by saying this, the doctor left the shrine building, and upon this event, Sheikh performed ablution, performed the prayer, and was sleeping, and the next day he found his eyes in good condition without any problem. When the doctor learned of this event, he was told that this treatment did not belong to human beings but was done by God. For this reason, the doctor and his family members became Muslims and were included among his famous devotees and disciples of the shrine.

Part II

The Sheikh's successors are in large numbers, and some of them are listed as follows:

1. **Hazrat Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Quaderi**

He was the son of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani, and he was born in the year 936 Hegira and died in the year 1010 Hegira. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (bay'ah) to his father. He was the most famous pious personality of his time. Upon his death, some people saw him in the mosque in the condition of prayers and also saw him in the mausoleum of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani, and upon his death, they heard the recitation of the Quran from his grave. His grave is situated on the eastern side of his father's mausoleum at a distance of 100 yards. The names of his two sons are as follows:

1. Syed Shah Auliya Quaderi
2. Syed Shah Abdul Nabi Quaderi

As per a reference from the book *Tadhkira Auliya Deccan*, he died in the year 1055 Hegira.

2. **Syed Shah Auliya Quaderi.**

He was the elder son of Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Quaderi. As per reference from the book *Mishkawat Nibya*, he was born in the year 970 Hegira and died on the 23rd Rabi Awwal in the year 1058 Hegira. As per the reference from the book, *Tariq Warangal* was dying in the year 1052 Hegira. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (bay'ah) to his father. He performed the Hajj pilgrimage seven times, and upon the end of every Hajj pilgrimage, he used to visit the mausoleum of Allah's last prophet. In the city of Madina, he was famous and well known as Wali of Hind (Saint of India). At the time of his visit to the mausoleum, he requested the Khaja Saras (emasculate servants) of the mausoleum to allow him to enter the mausoleum, but they refused his request and did not allow him to enter the mausoleum of Allah's last holy prophet. So he told them that he is the grandson of the last prophet of Allah, so he should be given permission to enter the mausoleum. So they told him that they would mark his dress with sandal colour, and if that mark appeared on the mausoleum, he would be allowed to enter there.

But the mark of sandal colour appeared on the mausoleum, and the servants of the mausoleum were telling him that they would lock the mausoleum building during the night hours, and if you were the grandson of the last prophet of Allah, then the lock would be opened automatically. So

he accepted their condition, and he was standing at the foot side of the mausoleum of Allah's last prophet, and he was called 'Oh grandfather, Oh grandfather," and he heard the reply from the mausoleum, ' My son, My son," and in this way he was entered into the mausoleum, and upon this event he became famous and well known in the city of Madina as ' Saint of India.'

Once Hazrat went to the Hajj pilgrimage along with his son, so for this reason his wife told him, "She will allow her son for the Hajj pilgrimage on the condition that her son will be her Amanat (entrusted thing) with him during the Hajj pilgrimage, so he should return the boy to her upon the performance of the Hajj.' Upon his return from the Hajj journey, his son was dying on the way, so Hazrat was looking at the sky and prayed as follows: "Oh, Allah, you are Malik (God) and Mukhtar (empowered), and this boy belongs to Amatnt (an entrusted thing) of my wife, so allow me some more time in this matter so that he should be able to hand over the boy to his wife." The prayer was accepted by Allah, and the boy became alive immediately. Hazrat came back to his residence in India and handed over the boy to her wife, and he told her three times that "he returned her Amanat (entrusted thing) to her." And his wife replied to him, "Pilgrimage along with his son, so for this reason his wife told him, "She will allow her son for the Hajj pilgrimage on the

condition that her son will be her Amanat (entrusted thing) with him during the Hajj pilgrimage, so he should return the boy to her upon the performance of the Hajj." Upon his return from the Hajj journey, his son was dying on the way, so Hazrat was looking at the sky and prayed as follows: "Oh, Allah, you are Malik (God) and Mukhtar (empowered), and this boy belongs to Amatnt (an entrusted thing) of my wife, so allow me some more time in this matter so that he should be able to hand over the boy to his wife." The prayer was accepted by Allah, and the boy became alive immediately. Hazrat came back to his residence in India and handed over the boy to her wife, and he told her three times that "he returned her Amanat (entrusted thing) to her." And his wife replied to him, "Yes, she received back her amant (entrusted thing)," and after this, the boy was dying immediately there.

As per a reference from the book *Miskawat Nibiya*, her wife's tomb was constructed during her life. At the time of the construction of the tomb, Abul Hasan Tana Shah and his Sufi Master Syed Shah Raju Hussaini participated in the construction along with the other labourers.



The grave of Sultan Abul Hasan Tana Shah in Khuldabad

Once Hazrat saw that Abul Hasan was carrying the basket of construction materials on his head, he told his son-in-law Hazrat Shah Raju Hussaini that the basket would become a royal umbrella for Abul Hasan. Upon hearing this proclamation, Shah Raju Hussaini congratulated Abul Hasan in this matter, saying that he would become the Sultan of Golconda Kingdom. So as per his saying, Tana Shah became the Sultan of Golconda Kingdom after many years after the death of Sultan Abdullah Quli Qutub Shah.

Hazrat's daughter Jamal Bi was married to Syed Shah Raju Hussaini, and her mausoleum is situated on the outside of Fatah Darwaza, where people from various walks of life, irrespective of caste and creed, assemble to celebrate the Urs

(death anniversary), which takes place on the 14, 15, and 16th days of Safar of the Muslim calendar at the famous Dargah (shrine) of Hazrat Syed Shah Raju Hussaini Dargah in Hyderabad every year. Several hundred thousand devotees from near and far, irrespective of religion and beliefs, gather there to seek blessings and his genealogy, which traces back to Hazrat Khaja Bande Nawaz of Gulbarga Sharif.

As per the reference from the book *Tariq Warangal*, Sultan Abdullah Quli Qutub Shah had two daughters, and among them, one daughter, known as Fatima Sultana, was married to Syed Shah Auliya Quaderi, and another daughter was married to Abul Hasan Tana Shah.

As per the estate document dated 17th Zil Hajj 1002 Hegira, which was granted by Sultan Abdullah Quli Qutub Shah in the name of Fatima Sultana, and in the documents of an estate in which it was mentioned as Fatima Sabiya Syed Nazer Ali, it may possibly be that Syed Nazer Ali belongs to the royal officer in the Kingdom of Golconda, and there was such a mistake that happened by that officer in this matter that his name was also available in this document.

He passed away in Madina City. After his death, his clothes and the wooden bed on which his funeral bath was arranged were returned to Urs

village by the servants of the mausoleum of Allah's last prophet in Madina city, and the wooden bed is still available in the mausoleum of Fatima Sultana. The Sheikh was famous and well known for his miracles and revelations, and his grave is available in Janatal-Baqi (a sacred graveyard in Madina city).

3. Syed **Shah Abdul Nabi Quaderi**

He was the younger son of Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Quaderi, and he was also the younger brother of Auliya Quaderi. He was born in the year 972 Hegira, and he died on the 6th Ramadan in the year 1060 Hegira. His grave is situated at the back side of his father's mausoleum on the platform on the western side. He had one son, who was well known and famous as Syed Ghouse Moinuddin Thani.

4. Syed **Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Quaderi**

His father's name is Syed Shah Abdul Nabi Quaderi, and he was born in the year 1000 Hegira and died in the year 1070 Hegira. He made a pledge (bay'ah) to his father and obtained the caliphate from him. His many miracles are well known and famous. His grave is situated on the left side of his father's grave on the western side of the same platform.

5. Aif **Billah, Syed Shah Yad Allah Quaderi**

His father's name is Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Quaderi, and he was born in the year 1037 Hegira and died in the year 1105 Hegira. Hegira was famous for the following things: 1. Taqwa (piety). 2. Taharat (cleanliness). 3. Miracles.

As per the reference from the book *Mistakwat Nibya*, he was born as a Wali (saint). As per the tradition of his wife, once he was in his room and its door was opened, she saw that one big tiger was sitting on the bed. For this reason, she was upset and worried about this matter and cried in a loud voice for help from the members of her family. So many members of the family were gathered there, and at that time the sheikh was coming out of the room, and he told her wife that he was sleeping in the room, so it was looking like a tiger for her, so there is no matter of fear in this matter. He was dying in Hyderabad, in the street of Chambeli Ka Mandwa. Afterward, his son was brought with his dead body from there to Urs village, where he was buried near the grave of the shrine custodian, Syed Shah Quaderi, in the shrine area.

6. **Syed Shah Abdul Nabi Quaderi Thani**

His father's name is Syed Shah Yadullah Quaderi, and he was born in the year 1070 Hegira and died

in the year 1135 Hegira. He was famous and well known for the following things:

1.Taqwa (piety). 2.Tahrat (cleanliness). He had left no children after him, and he was buried in the mausoleum of his ancestors.

7.Syed Shah Hasan Abdul Quader Quaderi.

He was the elder son of Syed Shah Auliya Quaderi. He was born in the year 998 Hegira, and he died on the 22nd of Jamid Thani in the year 1090 Hegira. He was also known as Bade Quader Shah. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (bay'ah) to his father. He was also famous for his favours and miracles. As per reference from the book *Miskawat Nibya*, in which it was mentioned this event, in the street of Kasaratta in Hyderabad, one Majzub (one lost in divine meditation) used to reside there, and his name was known as Syed Mohammed Hasan, and he was used to living with the naked condition always. But when his carriage used to enter the city of Hyderabad, he used to ask for a lunge (a cloth sheet to cover the lower part of the body) from the person and use it to cover his body. Once, one person was asked the reason for this matter. The people were surprised to see his action and asked him, "What is the reason for covering his body upon the arrival of the sheikh?" He asked that person to put his head into his armpit and said there should be shame for

human beings and not for animals. The person who had put his head into his armpit said that except for the sheikh, he had seen all other people in the shape of animals.

He was very interested in ecstasy (Samah), and he was also dying in this condition of ecstasy. His grave is situated on the eastern side of the grave of Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Quaderi at a distance of 20-22 steps on a small platform, and there is an electric pole on it. During the rule of Sultan Abul Hasan Tana Shah of Golconda Kingdom on the 29th Jamad Awwal in the year 1085 Hegira, two separate documents of estate deeds were sanctioned for the grant of Urs village and Somaram village in the name of Syed Shah Hasan Abdul Quader Quaderi, and the above two villages were in the possession of his family members till the re-organisation of Jagirs (estates). There was no son of him, so he was made his brother's son, Syed Shah Ali Quaderi, as his successor and caliph after him. As per the history of Warangal, he was used to loving ecstasy, and 300 Qawwals (choristers) were used to accompany him. He was always used to living in a state of engrossment, and he was also dying in this condition.

8. Syed Shah Hussain Quaderi.

He was the younger brother of Auliya Quaderi. He was born in the year 1000 Hegira and died in the year 1087 Hegira. His son's name is Syed Shah Ali Quaderi, and his chain of children is still available. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (bay'ah) to his father. He was perfect in revelation and miracles. His grave is situated in the mausoleum of his ancestors.

9. Hazrat Syed Shah Ali Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Shah Hussain Quaderi. He was born in the year 1045 Hegira, and he died in the year 1136 Hegira, or 1137 A.H. As his paternal uncle, Syed Shah Hasan, had no son, he nominated him as his successor and caliph during his lifetime. Upon his uncle's death, he became his successor and caliph and continued the teaching and preaching work of Islam in the area, and there were great benefits due to his favours of Batini (innermost) to the general and other people. He was famous and well-known for his revelations and miracles. Once he was in need of some money, so he asked his son Syed Abdul Razzaq to go and bring whatever money was available under the ghalaf (cloth cover) of the mausoleum of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani. So his son went there as per his father's instruction, and he found the money there and brought the same amount to his father, and the sheikh has used this money as per his requirement.

Once the local ruler had cut and taken away all the grass around Urs village, the sheikh was upset and angry in this matter and instructed him not to cut the grass in the village area of Urs, but the local ruler did not respect his instruction and cut all the grass and put the same before his animals, and upon eating the grass, all the animals of the local rulers died immediately. So for this reason, the local ruler was upset and worried in this matter and was approaching the sheikh and apologising in this matter, so the sheikh was instructing him not to repeat such acts again, and the local ruler left the sheikh and reached his place and was surprised to see that all animals were alive by the great miracle of the sheikh.

As per reference from the history book of *Miskwat Nibya*, the Sheikh once met Nizamul Mulk Asif Jah, who was King of Hyderabad at that time, and respected him greatly, and when he left, Nawab Saheb's one of his courtiers, who was a member of the Kharji (dissenting from Hazrat Ali Bin Taleb) sect, told the Nawab that the Sheikh belongs to a Shia community member and he was spreading his religion in the Kingdom, so for this reason, the Nawab Sahib asked that person to stop his indecent conversation. Anyhow, the Sheikh of his time left the Nawab's palace, and when he came to know the details of this event from some source, he immediately approached the Nawab Sahib's palace, and the Nawab Sahib was asked the

Sheikh's reason for his visit. He told him that he was happy to see him, prayed for his welfare, and asked his permission to leave from there, so the Nawab Sahib requested that he stay there for some more time so that he would benefit from his holy company.

So the sheikh told him that in such meetings where there would be disapproval of Fakir, there was no need for Fakir to stay there. If Allah wills, such a person will die in a very bad condition of trouble and problems. So the sheikh said the above and was leaving the Nawab Sahib's palace. After some time after the sheikh's departure, the man suffered heavily due to pain in his stomach, and there was a discharge of urine and stool from his mouth. While crying like a dog, he died immediately in worse condition.

In his company, famous and well-known people, as well as reliable learned people and fakirs, used to be present. Whatever presents and gifts are received, they will be used to distribute them among poor and needy people. He used to say that it is necessary for the fakir to distribute whatever he gets from others, and he should not keep anything for himself. So for this reason, at the time of his death, there was nothing available in his house.

At the time of his funeral, one unknown green horse-mounted person came there from the west side, and he was standing at the rear side of his grave and reading the following Persian couplets: He went away, and despite his hard search, he was not found anywhere. The translation of Persian couplets is as follows, and in the below picture, the couplets can be read in the Persian language.

In the first couplet, it is mentioned that Syed Ali Shah, who was a perfect saint as well as an apostle's preacher, left this world for his heavenly abode of Firdous (paradise). In the 2nd couplet, his year of death is mentioned as 1141 Hegira, and this year is confirmed at the end of this chapter, in which it also mentions his year of death as 1141 Hegira. There were many children born to him, so for this reason he was known and famous as Adam Thani. The names of his four sons are as follows: All of them belonged to noble families, and their details are as follows:

1. Syed Abdul Quader, alias Quader Shah
2. Syed Hussain Quaderi.
3. Syed Hussain Quader, alias Peer Bada Shah
4. Syed Abdul Razzaq Quader, alias Razzaq Pasha

His grave is situated on the southern side of the shrine mosque, which means it is situated on the western side of the mausoleum of Fatima Sultana, and it is situated on the big platform. As per the reference from the book *Aulia Deccan*, he was dying on the 20th Rajab in the year 1141 Hegira.

10. Syed Abdul Quader, alias Quader Shah

He was the shrine custodian of the old Gaddi (small fort). He was the son of Syed Ali Quaderi, and he was born in the year 1075 Hegira. And he was dying on the 27th of Ramadan in the year 1158 Hegira. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (bay'ah) to his father. He was perfect in revelation and miracles. He was becoming the caliph of his father upon his father's death. During his period, the shrine custodian service was divided between himself and his stepbrother, Syed Shah Mohiuddin Quaderi. In the year 1122, Hegira King of Hyderabad Asif Jah Bahadur was granted the Jagir (estate) of Qazipura villages with their names and sent them the documents in this matter from his secretariat. His grave is situated at the foot of the grave of Syed Shah Ali Quaderi in the shrine area, and he had only one son. Upon his death, his son, Syed Shah Jamal Quaderi, became his successor.

11. Syed Shah Mohiuddin Quaderi, alias Peer Badasha

He was the shrine custodian of New Gadda (a small fort). He was the son of Syed Shah Ali Quaderi and the stepbrother of Syed Abdul Quader Quaderi. He was born in the year 108 Hegira, and he died on the 22nd Rabil Awwal in the year 1159 Hegira. He was perfect at miracles and revelations. The author of *Miskawat Nibya* was mentioned in one reference from *Panj Gang* by Qazi Mir Mohammed Fazil: once the collector of Warangal Shukerullah Khan visited him, but he was unable to follow the rules of respect perfectly, and for this reason the sheikh was upset and angry in this matter. For his mistake, the collector apologised in this matter, but the sheikh was not convinced. So in the above event, he was discharged from his service within the period of three months. The sheikh was buried at the side of his father's grave on a separate platform on the western side.

12. **Syed Hussain Quaderi.**

He was the son of Syed Shah Ali Quaderi, and he was the brother of Abdul Quader, alias Quader Shah. He was born in the year 1078 Hegira, and he died on the 13th Safer in the year 1178 Hegira. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (bay'ah) to his father. His grave is situated at the side of the grave of Syed Abdul Quader Quaderi in the shrine area. He had no sons. His daughter's name is Kamal Unnia, alias Kammu Bee Sahiba,

and she was married to Syed Hussain Quaderi. She was buried in Udgir. Her son's name is Syed Karim Quaderi, and he has inherited the property of his mother and his maternal aunt. The chain of his sons is continued and is well known and famous among the Haweli (mansion) people. The father's name of Syed Karimullah Quaderi is Syed Haider Quaderi, who was a resident of Udgir and belonged to the chain of the sons of Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani of Baghdad, and his genealogy record is as follows:

1. Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani
2. Syed Shah Abdul Razzaq Quaderi
3. Abi Saleh Nasr Quaderi
4. Syed Saleh Mosa Quaderi
5. Syed Shah Mohammed Quaderi.
6. Syed Shah Haider Quaderi
7. Syed Shah Mosa Quaderi
8. Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani

Some other biographical details about Syed Karimullah Quaderi are available on the next pages of this book.

13. Syed Shah Abdul Razzaq Quaderi

He was the son of Syed Shah Ali Quaderi and the brother of Syed Mohiuddin Quaderi. He was born in the year 1095 Hegira, and he died on the 27th Ziqada in the year 1188 Hegira. He was well known and famous for his miracles and

revelations. He was fond of hunting. Once he was chasing a tiger and the tiger went inside the den, so he pulled him by holding his tail, and for this reason the tail was uprooted from his body. He was coming back from the jungle to his residence happily for this reason. On the day of his death, his son asked him whether he was going hunting on that day, so he replied that he would go hunting at the first part of the day as per old standard time. He was dying on the same day at the time of the first part of the daytime as per old standard time, and he was buried in the mausoleum of his ancestors.

14. Syed Shah Jamal Quaderi.

His father's name is Syed Abdul Quader, alias Quader Shah. He was born in the year 1110 Hegira, and he died in the year 1205 Hegira. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (bay'ah) to his father. Upon his father's death, he became his successor and the custodian of the shrine. During the rule of Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur of Hyderabad Kingdom in the year 1165, Hegira Urs village and, in the years 1166-1193, Hegira, Somaram village were sanctioned in his name as the estate of the shrine, and documents were issued in this matter. He was buried in the mausoleum of his ancestors.

15. Syed Hasan Abdul Quader Quaderi, alias Quader Shah

He was the son of Syed Jamal Quaderi. He was born in the year 1140 Hegira, and he died in the year 1215 Hegira. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (bay'ah) to his father. In the year 1211 Hegira, the rulers of Hyderabad sanctioned documents from Urs village in his name. His grave is situated on the platform between the mausoleum of Syed Ghouse Moinuddin Quaderi and the grave of Syed Quader Shah Quaderi.

16. Syed Shah Ali Quaderi.

He was the son of Shah Hasan Abdul Quader Quaderi, and he was born in the year 1100 Hegira and died in the year 1225 Hegira. Upon his father's death, he became his successor and the shrine custodian. on the 19th Shaban of the year 1219 Hegira. The Asif Jahi rulers of Hyderabad Kingdom had granted documents for the following villages in the names of Syed Jamal Quaderi and Syed Shah Ali Quaderi.

1.Urs. 2.Somaram. 3.Chotpally. 4.Alipur. He was buried on the platform on which his father's grave is situated.

17. Syed Shah Wali Allah Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Shah Ali Quaderi. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (bay'ah) to his father. He was becoming the successor of his father and custodian of the shrine. He was dying in the year 1285 Hegira. He was buried on the platform on which his ancestors' graves are situated on the southern side.

18. Syed Shah Ali Quaderi.

He was the son of Hazrat Wali Allah Quaderi, and he was born in the year 1264 Hegira. He was dying on the 9th Jamidal Awwal in the year 1314 Hegira. His grave is situated at the foot of the platform on the western side of the mausoleum of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani. Syed Shah Auliya Quaderi was an advocate and the author of a biography of *Mashooq Rabbani*. *Gulzar Mashooqia* was his son, and he obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his brother-in-law, Syed Shah Hasan Quaderi. Upon his father's death, he became his successor and custodian of the shrine.

19. Syed Quaderi Shah Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Shah Wali Allah Quaderi and the brother of Syed Shah Ali Quaderi. He was born in the year 1268 Hegira, and he died on the 16th Rabil Awwal in the year 1338 Hegira on Wednesday. His grave is situated on the upper side of the grave of his brother, Syed Shah Ali Quaderi, on the platform.

20. **Syed Shah Wali Allah Quaderi**

He was the son of Syed Shah Ali Quaderi, and he was born in the year 1296 Hegira and died on the 30th Zil Hajj in the year 1331 Hegira. He made a pledge (bay'ah) to Syed Shah Hasan Quaderi. Upon his father's death, he became his successor and custodian of the shrine. His grave is situated on the upper side of the grave of Syed Shah Ali Quaderi and at the side of the grave of Syed Quader Shah Quaderi.

21. **Syed Shah Ali Quaderi.**

He was the son of Syed Shah Mohiuddin Quaderi, and his grandfather's name is Syed Shah Ali Quaderi. He was born in the year 1110 Hegira, and he died in the year 1195 Hegira. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (bay'ah) to his father. Upon his father's death, he became his successor and custodian of the shrine. His grave is situated on the platform on the southern side of Shahi Road.

22. **Syed Shah Jamal Quaderi**

He was the son of Syed Ali Quaderi. He was born in the year 1135 Hegira, and he died in the year 1210 Hegira. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (bay'ah) to his father. Upon his father's death, he became his successor and custodian of the shrine.

23. Syed Shah Hidayat Ali Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Jamal Quaderi. He was born in the year 1170 Hegira, and he died in the year 1260 Hegira. Upon his father's death, he became his successor and custodian of the shrine. He was buried in the mausoleum of his ancestors.

24. Syed Shah Hasan Quaderi, alias Saeb Pasha

He was the son of Syed Hidayat Ali Quaderi. He was born in the year 1310 Hegira, angry. Shend he was martyred in the year 1378 Hegira. He ha obtained thecaliphate and made bay'ahge (ay'ah) to his father. Upon his father's becomes becoming his sucessor and custodian of the shrhe knewon knowing the information about the availatigersy of tiger in ,jungwent was going e for thpurposesng purpose. The tigress had oe cub. He tied the ho e's rope trees, twotrees and he was standing on twhen heground and fired on the tigress, but he mtarget,the target so thfellwas fallen on hSo h kepttigress awayhe tigress from him and shoroundoater fire on the tigress, butmissedas missing the target. Due tshots, two shots the tigress ws injured and was becoming very upset and angry and was fallen upon him, and there was a severe fight between both of them, and at last, he was martyred on the spot immediately.

On the same spot, the devotees and disciples have constructed a wall there, calligrapher.e and for the visit of the wall, many visitors used to go there and watch the spot of his martyrdom. This as theace is known as Chilla (mark)Shah,Saeb Pasha Shah and it is situated two milesvillage.rIt is alsollage and it is avthelable inside of Damir tank. After his martyrdom, his dead body was village, to Urs village and he was buried in the graveyard of The nextaday,stors. Next day the tigress was found dead in the jungle. He was muchpoetry,ested in poetry and he was well known as calligraphist and he was completed one hand-written magazine, *Miftaul Salat*, in the year 1273 Hegira.

25. Syed Shah Hidayat Ali Quaderi

He was the son of Syed Hasan Quaderi, and he was born in the year 1204 Hegira and died in the year 1325 Hegira. In his last years, he suffered from madness.

26. Syed Shah Abdul Nabi Quaderi

He was the son of Syed Shah Hidayat Ali Quaderi. He was born in the year 1306 Hegira, and he died on the 4th of Rabil Thani in the year 1351 Hegira.

Upon his father's death, he became the shrine custodian. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (bay'ah) to Syed Shah Wali Allah Quaderi.

27. Syed Shah Ali Quaderi

He was the son of Syed Shah Wali Allah Quaderi. He was born in the year 1321 Hegira, and he died on the 2nd Zil Quad in the year 1398 Hegira. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (bay'ah) to his maternal uncle, Syed Shah Abdul Nabi Quaderi. Upon his father's death, he became his successor and custodian of the shrine of old Gaddi (a small fort). He was the son-in-law of Syed Abdul Nabi Quaderi, and he died without any children. Upon his death, his younger brother, Syed Sarwar Qadri's son, Syed Abdul Rauf Quaderi, and Syed Moinuddin Quaderi, who was his paternal uncle's son, became the shrine custodians of old Gaddi (the small fort).

28. Syed Shah Mustafa Quaderi

He was the son of Syed Abdul Nabi Quaderi. He was born in the year 1331 Hegira. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to Syed Shah Moinuddin Quaderi, and upon his father's death, he became his successor and custodian of the shrine. His grave is situated at the foot of the sons and daughters of Hazrat

Mashooq Rabbani. He died on November 18, 1955.

29. Syed Shah Darwesh Mohiuddin Quaderi

He was the elder son of Syed Mustafa Quaderi. He made a pledge (bay'ah) to his father and Syed Shah Ali Quaderi. He was becoming the successor and custodian of the shrine of the new Gaddi (small fort) upon the death of his father. He died on the 25th of Jamid Thani in the year 1406 Hegira, corresponding to the 5th of February 1986, on Wednesday. His grave is situated at the foot of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani. Upon his death, his elder son, Syed Shah Hilaluddin Quaderi, became his successor and custodian of the shrine.

30. Syed Haider Hilaluddin Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Shah Jamal Quaderi, and he was the brother of Syed Shah Hasan Abdul Quader Quaderi, alias Quader Shah Quaderi. His grave is situated in the Shabazpalli village of Sirsilla Taluk in Karimnagar district. Upon his father's death, he became his successor and custodian of the shrine. He made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father, and he has obtained the caliphate from his father.

31. **Syed Shah Hussain Quaderi.**

He was the elder son of Syed Haider Hilaluddin Quaderi. He made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father, and he has obtained the caliphate from his father.

32. **Syed Shah Haider Quaderi.**

He was the son of Syed Shah Hussain Quaderi. He made a pledge (bay'ah) to his father and obtained the caliphate from him.

33. **Syed Shah Hussain Quaderi.**

He was the son of Syed Haider Quaderi. The details of his three sons are as follows: 1. Syed Shah Haider Quaderi. 2. Syed Shah Mohiuddin Quaderi 3. Syed Shah Peer Pasha Quaderi

He made a pledge (bay'ah) to Syed Shah Wali Quaderi, and he has obtained the caliphate from him.

34. **Syed Shah Haider Quaderi.**

He was the elder son of Syed Shah Hussain Quaderi. He made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father, and he has obtained the caliphate from his father. His disciples and devotees were in large numbers.

35. **Syed Shah Mohiuddin Quaderi**

He was the second son of Syed Shah Hussain Quaderi. His disciples and devotees were in large numbers, and they belonged to Karimnagar district. His grave is situated in Somaram village near the Chilla (mark) of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani.

36. **Syed Shah Asad Allah Quaderi.**

He was the son of Syed Shah Mohiuddin Quaderi. He made a pledge (bay'ah) to his paternal uncle, Syed Shah Haider Quaderi, and he has obtained the caliphate from him. He was the spiritual master of Mr. Ghulam Jilani Ahmed Taban, who wrote his famous book *"Biography of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani R.A."*, as he was his disciple. His grave is situated on the western side, at some distance from the mausoleum of Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Quaderi.

37. **Syed Shah Haider Wali Allah Quaderi**

He is the descendant of Hazrat Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani. He was the most pious and great Sufi personality of his time. His tomb is situated in Udgir. He was married to Kamal Unnisa, alias Kammu Sahiba, who was the daughter of Syed Hussain Qadri (some other details are available in serial number 12). She got her portion of the estate of Urs Jagir village from her father's side. He has obtained the caliphate from his father-in-law, Syed Hussain Quaderi, and also from his

ancestors in the chain of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani. Till now, a chain of the caliphate has continued in his family members. He died on the 17th Safar of the 1212 Hegira.

38. **Syed Karimullah Quaderi.**

He was the son of Syed Haider Wali Allah Quaderi. He settled down in the Haweli (mansion) area of Urs village. His grave is situated on the big platform in the shrine area, and the stone roof was constructed on it. He died on the 29th of Jamil Awwal in the year 1262 Hegira. He made a pledge (bay'ah) to his father and obtained the caliphate from him. The details of his two sons are as follows:

1. Syed Haider Quaderi.
2. Syed Mohiuddin Quaderi.

He came to Urs village as the district collector and liked his maternal place, so he settled down there.

39. **Syed Haider Quaderi.**

He was the elder son of Syed Karimullah Quaderi. The details of his four sons are as follows:

1. Syed Ahmed Quaderi.
2. Syed Amin Uddin Ali Quaderi
3. Syed Hussain Jilani Quaderi
4. Syed Abdul Quaderi.

His grave is situated at the foot of the grave of Syed Karim Allah Quaderi. He died on Zil Hajj, 21 Zil Hajj, in the year 1266 Hegira. He was the district collector.

40. **Syed Shah Mohiuddin Quaderi.**

He was the second son of Syed Karim Allah Quaderi, and he died on the 25th Shawal in the year 1305 Hegira. He had two sons, and among them, one, Syed Ahmed Quaderi, was well known and famous. He was the district collector, and he was granted the title of Ahmed Yar Jung by the Hyderabad Government. Another son's name was Syed Abdul Ali Quaderi.

41. **Syed Hussain Jilani Quaderi**

He was the third son of Syed Haider Quaderi. He was working as a tahsildar. He had two sons, and the details of their names are as follows:

1. Syed Mustafa Quaderi. 2. Syed Ghulam Rasool Quaderi died without children.

2. **Syed Mustafa Quaderi.**

He was the son of Syed Hussain Jilani. He has visited Makkah and Madina two times for the Hajj pilgrimage. He died on the 13th of Safar in the year 1360 Hegira. He was working as a tahsildar, but soon he left his post. The details of the names of his sons are as follows:

1. Abu Saleh Syed Ahmed Quaderi. 2. Syed Quader Mohiuddin Quaderi
- 2. Abu Saleh Syed Ahmed Quaderi.**

He was the elder son of Syed Mustafa Quaderi. He was born on the 29th of Safar in the year 1324 Hegira. He passed the Munshi examination at the Islamia School in Warangal. He made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father in the year 1338 Hegira, and he has obtained the caliphate from his father. His mother was the granddaughter of Qutub (the highest cadre in the spiritual pivot at axis) of Vellore Shah Mohiuddin Abdul Latif Quaderi. He was busy in the teaching and preaching work from the year 1338 to 1385 Hegira, for a period of 47 years. He died on the 16th of Muharram in the year 1385 Hegira. And he was buried in the graveyard of his ancestors.

44. Syed Quader Mohiuddin Quaderi

He was the second son of Syed Mustafa Quaderi. He was born on the 29th of Shaban, in the year 1338 Hegira. He has obtained the caliphate from two chains, and he has obtained the caliphate upon the death of his father. In his meetings, there was always Zikar (remembrance) of Allah, and remembrance of the last prophet of Allah was available there. He was a great lover of Allah's last prophet. He was used to taking care of and paying attention to the learned persons and high-level

officers who would visit the shrine of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani, and he used to invite them to his house. The details of his sons are as follows: to whom he granted his caliphate 1. Shah Mohiuddin Syed Abdul Latif Quaderi 2. Syed Mustafa Quaderi

He used to organise yearly meetings in the month of Rabi Awwal, in which he had the privilege of showing the Asar Sharif (relics) of Allah's last prophet. And also, he was used to organising a yearly meeting on Rabi Thani 11, in which he had the privilege of showing the asar (relics) of Hazrat Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani on a grand scale. He was also very interested in the monthly meeting of Hazrat Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani on the 17th of every month.

Reference books:

Hayat *Mahsooq Rabbani* was written by Auliya Quadri.

2. Hayat *of Mashooq Rabbani* by Ghulam Jilani Ahmed Taban

14. Hazrat Syed Shah Ismail Quaderi Nellori

In the book Miskawat Nabwat, his genealogical link is mentioned as follows:

Syed Shah Ismailyou bin

Syed Hasan bin

Syed Sulaiman bin

Syed Ibrahim bin

Syed Ahmed Halbi al-Magharabi bin

Musa bin

Syed Ali bin

Mohammed bin

Hasan bin

Hasanuddin bin

Mohamed Sanwa Ahmed Bin

Syed abi nsar Mohiuddin bin

Syed Emaduddin Salah Salah Bin

Syed Tajuddin Abdul Razzaq bin

Hazrat Syed Abdul Quader Jilani, R.A.

He was migrated from Baghdad to Bijarpur in India during the period of Sultan Mahmud Shah Thani of Bijar 972 Hijiri. And from there, he came to Nellor Village, where he settled down. And Nellore is located 40 kilometres north of Gulberga. He was given a companion to remove the local ruler. As per his order, all Darwesh persons acted upon his order, and the local ruler could not dare to go against Shaik's order in this matter. and he fled from Bidar and reached to bijapur. Hazrat was constructed as a one-room shrine building for the Darwesh people.

In short, the local ruler has lodged a complaint for his removal from his posSultan, Sultan ShahuThanih Thani, in this matter. and he told him the whole story that was So for this reason, the sultan was surprised and astonished. He was consulted by his courtiers in this matter. and upon hearing their opinions, he told the courtiers and ministers that "that holy person is a man of perfection and who has given his order to Darwesh persons to remove the local ruler. So it is an obligation upon us that we submit the paper of ownership of the village to Hazrat in this matter. He has prepared documents for the village in the name of Hazrat and sent the documents by messenger to him. It was known that there used to be a curtain in his room. When Hazrat enters the room, the curtains will open automatically. When he enters the room, the curtain will be drawn in

this matter. If somebody brings a present for him, he will put it before the room. If any person will go there to become his disciple and pledge on his hands, then Hazrat used to say, "Hazrat Mahboob has accepted you." This was his method of accepting the pledge from the person. Like other shaiks, he did not use to give his hands for the accepting pledge of the person. When he comes out of his room, he will distribute all presents among all persons. And used to say that there were accepted presents by the mahmoob, and whatever the persons wanted to say to Hazrat, they would say to him outside of the room.

We are mentioning Sultan Mhamud Bahmani. When the messenger came into the presence of Hazrat to hand over his papers from Nellor village, the servants put the document from the village with our presents on the outside of the room of the shaik. When Shaik came outside of the room, he saw the presents and paper and asked, "What is this paper?" The Fakir people gave details of the document. When Hazrat saw the document, he gave the order to bring one donkey and tie the document to the tail of the donkey. And run the messenger behind the donkey. And two darweshes have done this. The messenger, upon being outside, untied the paper attached to the donkey's tail and was reached by the bidar, who told the sultan all the details of the event that had been passed along with him in this matter. Upon

hearing this, the sultan was amazed. And he said, "If Allah allows it, I will meet with the Shaik of Time." After some period, he left Bidar, and in his place, he left Amir Abdul Razzaq with an army of 12,000 in Bidar to meet Hazrat in Nellore. When he reached Hazrat's place, Hazrat was in his room. And there was a curtain in the room of the hazrat. The sultan, against his manners due to the pride of his kingdom, entered the room of Hazrat and wanted to shake hands with him. Then Hazrat put his hands in the sleeves. And he shook hands with the sultan of Badar. And at that time, the sultan felt that both of his hands were out of his body. And his body was burning due to the heat of the fire. And due to his suffering, he was left out of the room. and he was crying loud and cry. The minister who was with the sultan was surprised in this matter. He was asked by Darwish people what remedy should be taken in this matter. All the servants of the hazrat told him that there was only one son of the hazrat on the roof of the building. And for his sake, the king's mistake can be forgiven by the shaik of time. So they have taken the minister in the presence of Syed Shah Islamuddin Quaderi. and told him all the details in this matter. Syed Shah Islam Quaderi told me that the sultan has misbehaved with Shaik. You present the sultan; I will try in this matter so that his mistake may be forgiven. When the sultan was in the presence of the shaik, then at that, shah Ismail

Quader, at the request of his son, Syed Shah Islamuddin Quaderi, forgave the sultan of Bidar in this matter. and put his slave there, and for this reason, Sultan, we became healthy again. And afterward, Shaik of Time told the sultan, "Oh, king, treat Darwesh people with manners." After this, the sultan requested Hazrat to accept the district of Nellore village. Upon this, Hazrat told him, "Oh, king, your kingdom is given to you by us. If we want, we can give it to you or to some other person in your place. And what is the mention of this village? Upon hearing this, the sultan became silent and angry in this matter.

"Even though the hands of rich people will be higher, the hands of holy people will be much higher than them."

When this event was known to Amir Abdul Razzaq, he also made the intention to kiss the foot of the shaik of time. And he has sent his request in his presence. And Shaik sent him a message saying that he should wait for some days before he could come to his place. When Amir Abdul Razzak received the message, he knew that visiting Shaik of time without permission was an act of mannerlessness. During this time, he heard that Hazrat was going to Baghdad. Then he sent his message into his presence. So Shah has sent his message that he should visit Ahmed Shah Gujrati in Aurangabad, who is Shah of time, and get his

favour in this matter. As per the order of Shaik Amir Abdul Razzak, he went into the presence of Shaik Hamed Gujrati and told him, "Oh, Abdul Razaq, your share is with Shaik Ismail Quaderi, so you go and see him in this matter. As per the saying of Syed Ahmed Gujrati, Amir Abdul Razzak sent his message in the presence of Shah Ismail Quaderi that he wanted to pledge his hands.

You know that the first condition for entering this wine shop is to leave Crown and Thorne. And leave the kingdom." And by the will of Allah, I will come into your presence of grace. The narrator says that on the day Amir Abdul Razzak sent his messenger in the presence of Shaik, and in the same night Hazrat was teaching him in a mystic way in this matter.

The people of knowledge who engage in the knowledge of real estate will be kept away from general and special people.

Upon reaching the messenger, the result the shah of time told him, "We have taught Abdulhrazzaq, and I Razaq and no quired any the way." In the way. He told it was told it was there is not his intention to visit Hazratu hi Hazratu Gesua Daraz gesu aladud Ladles adud Ladles Mashaiqle mashaiq are caused of my stay at this place. And for the sake of these two holy persons, I am staying in Nellore village.

When Mailk Abdul Razzak came into his presence, he put his hand on the shoulder of the shaik. And he was pledged in this matter, and upon becoming his disciple, he was brought into Hazrat's true slavery.

In the book Miskwat Nabva, it is mentioned that "he has built his tomb under his supervision. The labourers used to do construction work throughout the day, and in the evening he used to pay labour charges by taking money from his pillow. And Hazrat used to give money to the labourers, and he would give some more money to some people and some less money to other people in this matter.

If any labourer will say to him, "You are giving me one rupee as I have done much work," then he will ask another labourer to give him five rupees and take one rupee from him. When they exchange their daily wages in their hands, they at last find in their hands the same amount that was paid by the shaik of time, that is, the first labourer will find in his hand one rupee and the second labourer will find five rupees in this matter.

It is reported that one person used to work daily during the daytime, but in the evening that person will not take his labour charges, and he goes from there. So he asked him to bring him into his presence, and Hazrt told him, "But in the evening

that person will not take his labour charges, and he goes from there. So he asked him to bring him into his presence, and Hazrt told him, "Oh, such a person, why are you not taking your daily wages?" So that person told him, "He will take his share of the amount in another world." So Shaik told him, "I will add you to my devotees who are accepted in the court of Allah."

Hazrat Ismail Quaderi Nelori is among the seven famous saints of the Quaderi chain. And he was the son-in-law of one of the famous saints of Bijapur, Hazrt Syed Habib Allah Shah Quaderi Shuttari Sibqat Elahi, and the tomb of his wife is found opposite his tomb on the southern side.

Hazrat Ismail Quaderi Nelori left this mortal world on the 29th of Rajjab in the year 1018 Hijiri.

THE END.